The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 47.

POISONED THE PORTE.

A Report That Turkey's Ruler Has Become the Victim of a Plot.

The Advices Came Via. Sofia, Bulgaria and no Details Have Yet Been Received.

Minister Terrell Has Received Details of the Massacre at Kharput— An Outline of His Advices to This Government.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says the Sultan of Turkey has been poisoned. No details have been received.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.—Minister Terrell has gathered as many particulars as possible regarding the pillaging of American missions at Kharput and the slaughter of Armenians heretofore reported. These facts will be sent to the United States government. The Associated Press is able to give the following general outlines of occurrences:

Trouble had been brewing for some time. On one hand, it was claimed the Armenians were holding secret meetings, arming themselves and preparing for a revolt and an attack on the Mussulman quarter. Another version is that the Turks, acting under instructions from the imperial palace officials of the crown and sultan himself deliberately planned to massacre the Armenians of Kharput. The Kurds were armed with weapons furnished by Turkish soldiers and plentifully supplied with ammunition. At an agreed signal a quarrel was picked with the Armenians, and the attack on their quarters commenced. In anticipation of this, the Armenians who had armed themselves as well as possible, barricaded their dwellings and managed to repulse the first attack of the Kurds. This so infuriated the Kurds that they turned to the quarter where the American mission buildings were located.

Under representations of danger to American missionaries made to the porte by Minister Terrell guards had been promised by the Turkish government but it is not definitely ascertained whether they were actually on duty. At any rate no effective opposition developed and the Kurds ransacked the houses, including eight American mission buildings and exploded shells in the house of one of the missionaries. The missionaries managed to escape, and placed themselves under the immediate protection of the Turkish government under whose care they still are. It is ascertained beyond a doubt that during the pillaging the Kurds were supported by Turkish troops in some instances while in others they remained passive. Later the Kurds returned to the attack on the Armenian quarter and a frightful massacre resulting in the death of from 500 to a thousand persons took place.

It is understood the United States minister has been assured that Turkey will make just compensation for the destruction of missionary property when the facts are ascertained. A fresh outbreak at Moursh was suppressed after 40 Armenians were killed. The porte is frightened by the gathering of foreign fleets. Germany and Austria are acting in accord in adopting energetic repressive measures. The situation in southwest Anatolia, where Christians are revolting in large numbers, is inspiring grave anxiety among the representatives of the powers as it makes it difficult to demand a restoration of order by Turkey.

A British warship has been ordered to Alexandretta and a French warship to Beyrouth and the cruiser San Francisco is expected at Alexandretta daily. The sultan continues in a state of greatest alarm which is telling terribly on his already weakened nerves. Rumors of plots against his life are so frequent they no longer attract attention. Throughout last Saturday night which was the most critical for the empire, the sultan sat close to the telegraph in his palace and personally instructed and dictating instructions to provincial governors for order. This indicates that the sultan at last has had his eyes opened to the character of his advisers and has finally determined to take the reins of government in his own hands.

EDITORS ENTERTAINED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—Yesterday the local press committee and citizens entertained a large delegation of the Nebraska Press association. A small delegation from Wisconsin was also present.

PEACE NOT IN SIGHT.

MADRID Nov. 19.—Premier Castillo declares that the rumors of peace negotiations between Spain and the Cuban insurgents are untrue.

Match Game of Whist.

A match game of whist was played last evening in the Racine Whist club rooms between Wagner and Carpenter of the Racine Whist club and Herzog and Frank of the Social Whist club. Twenty decks were played, resulting in a victory for Herzog and Frank by twelve points. It is rumored today that Mr. Wagner has made application to join the Social Whist club, so as to acquire more knowledge of the game.

MISSED THE MONEY.

Train Robbers Uncoupled the Wrong Express Car.

ST. CLOUD, Nov. 19.—The robbers who held up the Great Northern passenger train last night failed to get anything. There were two express cars on the train. They uncoupled the one which did not contain money and ran up the track with it. Finding they made a mistake they jumped off and disappeared.

PURCELL, IND. TER., BURNING.

Three-fourths of the Town in Ashes --Several People Burned to Death.

PERRY, Okla., Nov. 19.—Three small fires started on the north side of Purcell, Indian Territory. The flames are still raging. It is reported that three-fourths of the town is in ashes. If the wind keeps blowing from the north, very little of the town can be saved. It is reported that several people have been burned to death.

The flames were finally controlled this afternoon. Three-fourths of the business houses and many residences are burned. The loss is half a million. A man named Glucksman was arrested on charge of setting fire to his store.

ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Maps Prepared by British Surveyors in Their Land Grabbing Fashion.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 19.—An Associated Press reporter examined the new maps made by British surveyors, surveying the line between the British Northwest and Alaska. Under the treaty of 1820 between Russia and Great Britain, the boundary line shall run from peak to peak along the mountain range parallel with the coast provided it does not exceed ten marine leagues from the ocean. In the latter case it should run parallel with the winding of the coast, ten marine leagues inland. The Canadian engineers take this to mean ten leagues from the ocean coast, not the shore line of bays and inlets. In Southeastern Alaska the average ocean shore is 50 miles from the mainland which would bring the principal inlets and rivers with the gold territory within the British dominion.

MAY MEET AT 'FRISCO.

It Looks as Though the Coast City Would Get the Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—The statement that Hon. J. S. Clarkson had written a friend at Pittsburg, to secure rooms for the national Republican convention is not confirmed. During a recent meeting here at which a number of Ohio politicians friendly to McKinley were present, it was stated confidentially that 21 members of the national committee had pledged themselves to San Francisco, and the railroads agreed to make a $25 round trip rate. If this is true San Francisco requires only five more members to secure a majority.

PANIC AT A FIRE.

Fatal Factory Fire in New York City This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—A six-story factory was gutted by fire this morning. A panic resulted among the 200 employes who jumped from the windows and roof. One body has been taken from the ruins and there may be more there.

INJURED ALL AROUND.

Two Policemen and a Negro Wounded at Little Rock While Making an Arrest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 19—Early this morning Policemen Brown and Farrow were dangerously wounded and Will Ward, colored, was fatally shot while the officers were attempting to arrest him.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—One million seven hundred thousand dollars in gold was taken for shipment today.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Wightman of Summerdale, Ill., formerly of Racine, is visiting with Mrs. Silloway.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and son of Pittsburg, Pa., are visiting with George P. Howell.

Peter Rasmussen will give a birthday party this evening to many of his West side friends at the home of Simon Petersen, on Harrison street.

James Edwards of Milwaukee, was in the city today interviewing our Welsh citizens in regard to the Eisteddfod to be held at Milwaukee on New Years' day. He says that at least 600 will be present from Chicago and that at least three to five hundred ought to be there from Racine.

Mr. and Mrs. John Goleff and children will leave tomorrow for a year's visit in the old country, and perhaps will make their future home there.

John T. Lochner is in Milwaukee today on business.

Frank Hart, the colored pedestrian, will finish his training on a saw dust track in the Lakeside pavilion. He will leave for Minneapolis Saturday night. The big race begins Sunday night at midnight.

Samuel Tillotson will leave for California to-morrow and be absent several months.

Mrs. John Gommill returned yesterday from Milwaukee after spending a few weeks in that city.

WORK OF VANDALS.

New York Central Fast Mail Wrecked Near Rome.

Fish Plates Had Been Removed on a Down Grade.

Engineer and Two Tramps Killed—Fireman and Postal Clerks Injured —Passengers Escape Injury— Train Completely Wrecked.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A deliberate and successful attempt was made near Rome this morning to wreck the New York Central fast mail. The engine and all cars were ditched by the removal of fish plates, and the train completely wrecked. Engineer Nate Hager and two tramps were killed, the fireman, Chris Wagner, and Mail Clerks Porter and McCarthy were injured. The plates were removed on a heavy down grade. It is believed the train was going 75 miles an hour when wrecked. It consisted of four mail cars and three sleepers. Eleven postal clerks and 14 passengers were aboard besides the crew. The passengers were badly shaken up.

Two Boys the Criminals.

John Hildrith and Frederick Bristol, two boys, have been arrested, charged with causing the wreck. Hildrith confessed that he and Bristol with Herbert Plato and Theo. Hibbard removed the fish plates. No cause was given for the deed.

CITY BREVITIES.

Street car travel across State street bridge was delayed this morning on account of a broken trolly wire.

The Belle City Manufacturing Co, are enjoying a good business at the present time, a full force of men being employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram each favored the Orphous chorus last evening with a solo. Mr. Ingram sang a bass solo, "Hobed and Hillion," and Mrs. Ingram rendered in a fine voice "He was despised" from "The Messiah."

There will be a special communication of Belle City Lodge No. 92 this evening. Work in the F. C. degree.

The northeast gale which set in last evening, accompanied by sleet and snow, brought in quite a fleet of vessels. The J. B. Newland arrived with lumber for the West Shore Lumber company; Major Ferry with lumber for Captain Williamson; Belle, wood for William Pugh; Rob Roy, wood for H. Fellows & Co.; Jones, wood; Coral, lath.

Of the five saloon men arrested yesterday on charge of violating the 12 o'clock ordinance, three pleaded guilty and two will stand trial.

The rain and sleet storm which set in shortly before mid-night coated the telegraph and telephone wires and greatly interfered with the service.

The members of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Kenosha will tender a ball tomorrow evening. Schulte's orchestra will furnish the music and a delegation of Racine people will attend.

The fair, under the auspices of the ladies of the St. Joseph church, will open this evening. The interior of the hall presents an attractive appearance and the different departments contain everything useful and ornamental. No doubt large crowds will attend.

No less than five warrants have been issued in the Justice courts the past week for young men charging them with illegitimate parentage.

A cold wave is predicted during the next twelve hours.

The Eastern Star party on Thursday evening will be one of the events of the social season.

On Thursday afternoon the Seniors of High school and Racine College Seniors will play a game of foot ball at the College campus.

The bill of Justice Wentworth amounting to $1,289.31, was allowed in full by the county board this morning.

The little daughter of R. E. Roberts, of Mt. Pleasant, who has been very sick, is slowly recovering.

The Bohemian ladies announce a ball at Tiedeman's hall Thanksgiving Eve. They promise everybody who attends a good time.

The man who jumped backward from a street car this morning, turned a couple of somersaults and ruined a suit of clothing, theatens to sue the railway company for damages.

The ladies of the Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel church on High street will give a Thanksgiving supper at the parlors of the church on that day.

There will be a meeting of Racine Lodge No. 32, K. of P., this evening. Work in the third rank.

Official proceedings of city council on page three.

The ladies of the Dorcas guild of Immanuel Episcopal church will give an afternoon tea tomorrow from 3 to 5 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. John Hassold, 1413 North Chatham street. All are cordially invited.

Lumbago cured by two applications, Mr. E. C. Rigby, Baltimore, Md., Special Agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, says: "I take pleasure in stating that two applications of Salvation Oil cured me of a severe attack of lumbago."

CONDEMNED THE COURT.

Sovereign and His Followers Pass Resolutions Condemning the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The general assembly of Knights of Labor today took recognition of the opinion by the United States supreme court affirming the sentence of imprisonment against four California railroad men concerned in the Debs' strike. Grand Master Workman Sovereign presented a resolution which was unanimously adopted protesting against such a travesty on justice and outrage on laboring people and condemns said court for its partial ruling in the interest of the plutocratic classes and the abridgement of the constitutional rights of laboring people.

ANOTHER SPECIAL VENIRE.

Judge Fish Orders Another Batch of Jurors in the Peshek Murder Case.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather this morning, the circuit court room in the court house was crowded with people, who had gathered to witness the proceedings in the Peshek murder trial. The special venire of 36 names ordered by the court kept Sheriff Pugh and his deputies hustling all of yesterday afternoon and most of last night. Six deputies were out scouring the country in search of the drawn jurors, a large number of whom lived in Dover, Waterford, Rochester and other western towns. They were all summoned and appeared at the court house at the opening of court this morning. As each juror's name was called he responded and was sworn. Then the lawyers took them in hand and subjected each one to a rigid cross-examination. Many had heard of the case; read of the case or formed in opinion and were excused. Out of the special venire of 36 only eight or nine were selected and the court ordered another venire of 36 more and adjourned court until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Sheriff Pugh and his deputies are again on the hustle this afternoon. During the proceedings Wencil Peshek, the prisoner, sat in the dock and did not appear to be much concerned over what was transpiring.

TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

Public Execution in New Mexico Witnessed by a Thousand People.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 19.—Jesus Viaplpando and Felicinao Chavez were hanged this morning for the murder of Thomas Martinez, a ranchman, last January. The execution was in public and was witnessed by a thousand people.

BLAZE IN KENOSHA COUNTY.

A Large Barn on the D. H. Stocker Farm Burns to the Ground.

A disastrous fire occurred in the town of Brighton, Kenosha county, last night and the blaze was plainly seen in this city. A barn on the D. H. Stocker farm was burned, together with 16 head of cattle, two horses, farming utensils, hay, fodder and in fact everything in the building. The loss is between $3,000 and $4,000, and there is a partial insurance in the town insurance company. How the fire originated is not known.

TWO DEATHS.

Aged Couple Pass Away in Kenosha County.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grier of the town of Wilmot, Kenosha county, are both dead. The husband was aged 73, and the wife 70. Last April they celebrated their golden wedding and a large number of friends attended. The old gentleman died of old age on Saturday evening, and within an hour or two of her husband's death the wife passed peacefully away.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Darkest Russia."

"Darkest Russia," a romantic drama illustrating life and scenes amid the land of the czar, will be seen at the Belle City Opera house next Saturday evening. For six weeks this attractive production played to the capacity of the Fourteenth street theatre, New York; at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, it filled the theatre nightly for four weeks and while at the Chestnut street opera house, Philadelphia, it played to a large business for three weeks and in Boston it also ran for three weeks. It deals on the political system of Russia and the czar's government. The play in itself is not only absorbing, but is mounted in a beautiful manner. In the scenic effects the height of realism is reached and revolving sets of scenery and other novelties are ingeniously introduced. The costumes are from designs of celebrated artists and are accurate and correct in every detail. The blending of color in the costuming of the court ladies, nobles, military and police, the nihilists, peasants and exiles produce pictures that are romantically beautiful and historically correct. A strong company delineate the play, over twenty people being in the cast, two of the most prominent being the comedy characters, Septimus Cobb, the American colonel from Kentucky, and the young French widow, the Baroness Von Rhineberg, who keep the audience in an ever happy state of humor.

Marquette county boarders has refused to pay the $1,600 bill from the Kooley institute at Ripon for the treatment of county patients.

WAS NOT A HOLD-UP

Strange Actions of a Passenger on a North Side Car.

His Name Was Smith and He Came From Milwaukee.

Motorman Harding Fires His Revolver and Calls the Man Down—Smith Appears at the Police Office and Tells His Story of Getting on the Car.

The fact that two street cars have been held up in times gone by and also the fact that attempts have been made to hold up others, has had a tendency to make motormen cautious, careful and on the alert, especially on remote parts of the road. William Harding, motorman on the Washington avenue and North Main street line, had a sensational experience last night. He felt his money belt at the car barns and started for his last trip to the north and reached the end of the line near Lincoln park about 10:15 o'clock and without incident. He transferred the trolley and mounted the front platform of the car, but saw no one about. Just as he turned on one notch and the car started he looked back and saw a man as if

Crouching Behind the Rear Platform.

He called three times for the man to enter the car, but no attention was paid to the order.

Naturally, the fact that the man was behind the platform and evidently standing on the bumpers, excited his suspicions and he believed that it was a ruse to hold up the car. He whipped out his revolver and fired it into the ground. Then the man jumped off the platform and came into the car and demanded to know what right the motorman had to carry a revolver and shoot inside of the city limits. Motorman Harding had

A Gun in His Hand

And informed the man if he wanted to ride on the car to pay his fare, but he decided not to do so and jumped off. Motorman Harding reported the affair at the barn and Manager Case said he did just the right thing.

Not long after a young man rushed into the police office and he was the one who had the experience on the street car. He said that his name was Charles Smith his home Milwaukee. Formerly he had resided here, but was now employed by the Milwaukee Street railway. His father, he said, lived in the country, and was a milkman, and he was out visiting him. When he reached the street car terminus the car was starting away. There was a gate on the side of the car that he tried to get on and being afraid if he ran around to the other side that he would lose the car he caught on to the bumpers. Then the motorman

Fired a Revolver

And when he entered the car the motorman held the revolver up and demanded that he pay the fare. There were some words in regard to carrying revolvers and firing them and he jumped off the car and walked in.

While Smith was straight and right in his actions were certainly peculiar and Motorman Harding was justified in doing as he did. In view of the hold-ups in the past a motorman cannot afford to run any chances when passengers act funny.

At the time George Hathaway ran the street railway here Smith drove a pair of mules. His father is a milkman in the town of Mt. Pleasant or Caledonia.

MATRIMONIAL.

Kelly-Schweitzer.

Miss Lauretta Kelly and William Schweitzer were united in marriage at 9 o'clock this morning at St. Patricks church by Rev. Father Trant, in the presence of a large congregation of relatives and friends. The bride was attended by her sister Miss Kate Kelly, and the grooms best man was John Schweitzer. She appeared lovely in a gown of changeable brilliantine, trimmed with passementorie and green ribbon and carried a boquet of roses. The bridesmaid wore a gown of green cashmere trimmed with velvet and also carried a boquet of roses. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party was conveyed to the home of the brides' mother on Buchanan street, where a wedding reception was held and the young couple received congratulations and good wishes for a long and happy wedded life, by the assembled guests. They will reside on North Wisconsin street.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

Miss Hannah Zwink, daughter of Rev. D. Zwink of the German Baptist church on Huron street, gave a musical and literary entertainment last evening to the members of the congregation. Those who took part were the Misses Lydia Hilker, Hannah, Olga and Emily Zwink, Gertie Birkholz, Lindhammer, Martha Wiechers, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. J. Schauss, Mrs. W. Schacht, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Keronsky, Rev. D. Zwink, O. Zwink, Wm. Schunke, Master Birkholz, Mr. Goedeke and J. Schauss. The programme embraced choice selections and was heartily enjoyed by the large audience. Refreshments were served.

It is a great domestic remedy, and should be kept in every home. Mr. Norman Obenshain, Waverly, Sussex Co., Va., who has never been without it for twelve years, subscribes to this opinion. He says: "Our family has been using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for twelve year and are never without it in the house. It is invaluable."

CAUTION

THE greatly increased price of cream of tartar, the chief ingredient of a pure baking powder, has induced some manufacturers to substitute burnt alum (which costs but 3 cts. a pound), largely or wholly in lieu thereof, making a very low cost but a very unwholesome baking powder; and great efforts are made to foist these inferior powders upon consumers by the inducement of a lower price and by grossly false representations as to their ingredients and comparative value.

Alum baking powders have been declared by the most competent authorities injurious to health. Therefore every precaution must be taken to keep them out of the house. They masquerade under many names, and new brands are continually appearing.

It is safe to avoid all new brands. Baking powders that are sold either wholesale or retail at a lower price than Royal are almost invariably made from alum, and therefore not only inferior in quality, but positively dangerous to health.

Consumers can be more certainly protected from alum baking powders, and make the wholesomeness of their food doubly sure, by rigidly refusing all substitutes for Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is certified by the Government and State chemists free from alum, absolutely pure, and superlative in leavening power.

It is unwise to take chances by the use of other brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

A BRILLIANT BALL.

Was the Second Annual Tendered by Co. F. Last Evening.

Armory hall never presented a more beautiful appearance than it did last evening. Without a doubt it is the largest and most commodious dancing room in the city. It is always illuminated by electric lights and looks well with the bare walls. But last evening it was simply dazzling. It was the occasion of the second annual military ball of Co. F. American flags were gracefully looped about the walls and across the ceiling; conspicuous in corners and, in fact, everywhere were the choicest of flowers, plants and chrysanthemums and stacked arms lent zest to the surroundings. The members of the company were present dressed in their neat and stylish military uniforms and Captain Matson was happy. Guests commenced to arrive at an early hour and 9 o'clock found fully 100 couples of the leading young society people on the dancing surface. Many of the costumes were rich and stylish and never before has there been a more brilliant assembly of society.

Schulte's orchestra was stationed on the platform in the southeast corner, completely hidden behind a bank of plants, palms, roses, chrysanthemums and other flowers. As the strains of the music were heard the grand march was formed.

It was led by Col. Walter B. Dutton and wife and Capt. Matson and Miss Dora Tressing of Chicago, and there were over 100 couples in the march.

After the march the regular program, composed of the latest dances, was carried out. At 11:30 o'clock supper was announced, and the dining room was simply a bower of loveliness. The tables with white linen were loaded with all of the good things imaginable, and the decorations embraced roses, carnations, smilax, chrysanthemums and plants. It was a magnificent sight to gaze upon the handsome and stylish boys of society folks.

All in all it was the most brilliant dancing party given here in years. The members of the company intend to soon tender an entertainment and fair.

The committees who had charge of the event last night and to whom great credit is due are as follows:

Arrangement Committee—Private Wm. Fielding, Corporal Al. Barnes, Private F. L. Wright, Sergeant John Hood, Captain Paul M. Matson, Lieut. Clarence D. Varel.

Reception Committee—Captain Paul M. Matson, First Lieut. Ole M. Olson, Second Lieut. Clarence D. Varel.

Floor Directors—Private Al. Olson, Mus. Tom Leslie, Corporal Al. Barnes, Mus. Charles Evenson, Private Warren Scott, Priva Wm. Rogers, Lieut. Clarence D. Varel.

Decorating Committee—Sergeant Al. Hay, Sergeant Walter Carlson, Corporal Al. Carlson, Corporal Wm. Smith, Quartermaster F. Lambert.

Committee on Supper—Quartermaster Fred Lambert, Corporal Fred Brooker, Sergeant Bert Lambert, Private Bunger, Private George Parago, Private Tom Bishop, Private C. Ketchingman, Private Wm. Miller, Private Ernest Lambert.

FARMERS ARE EXCITED

Over the Disappearance of Edward George, of Paris, Kenosha Co.

Borrowed Between $2,000 and $3,000 Before He Left.

And Gave His Note — Union Grove People Interested — Stock Attached — Supposed to Have Gone West.

Farmers in the western part of Racine county and also farmers throughout Kenosha county are highly excited at the present time over the disappearance of Edward George of Paris, Kenosha county. For the past 20 years Mr. George had been a popular and respected resident of that town. He occupied the farm of his father-in-law, Dan Williams, and had a large amount of stock. A year or so ago his wife left for California and soon the report came back that she had secured a divorce and was married to another man. Mr. George continued to live on the farm and was the treasurer of the school district.

Last Saturday Mr. George left the farm and went to the city of Kenosha and was seen to take a train for Chicago, his little son being in his company. As he did not return neighbors commenced to make inquiries. It then developed that Mr. George had borrowed

Between $3,000 and $4,000

From different farmers, giving his note for the same and it was also found that in every instance the loan was all the way from $100 to $200 and he also held $80 in school money.

In Kenosha county his loans amounted to $2,000. From the Tosse estate he got $125; Henry Brown of Sylvania, let him have $200; Mr. Blakey of Union Grove loaned him $200; Vyvian & Hardy of the same place, loaned $200; the Goldsworthy estate, $125; James Russell was interested to the extent of $160; Charles Thompson took his note for $100; Henry Box

Trusted Him with $175

And Henry Goldsworthy of this city, took a note for $200. Several more could be named who are creditors for all the way from $100 to $200.

It is said that the Dan Head bank had the man's note for $500.

Yesterday five attachments were placed on the stock of George at the Williams farm. Where he went to when he left Kenosha is not known, but it is presumed that his destination was the far west.

It was learned today that before George left Kenosha he made a voluntary assignment and said that his assets were $2,000 and liabilities $4,000.

Inspector of G. A. R. Posts.

Department Commander W. D. Board of the Wisconsin G. A. R. has appointed County Treasurer Peter Meyers assistant inspector of posts of the First Grand Army district of the state. The district comprises the posts at Racine, Kenosha and Union Grove. Commander Board could not have made a better selection.

Emery Veley, a farmer near Janesville, ate kernels of corn and died form appendicitis.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year: an Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $3 40. By mail or express, 35 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1 20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

BETWEEN TWO FAITHS.

Father Manifolds Fluctuations Between Rome and the Episcopal Church.

The very remarkable case of frequent change of religious belief, that of the Rev. F. A. William Manifold, who has thrice given his adherence to the creed of the Protestant Episcopal church and as many times to that of the church of Rome, is attracting a great deal of attention.

Rev. Manifold is 88 years of age. He again knocked at the door of the Roman Catholic church last week with success. Bishop Nicholson of this diocese, out of the kindness of his heart, furnished him last year with a position as teacher of the church grammar school at Racine college. Here he became at first immensely popular, particularly among the boys, with whom he always seemed to like to be, but as the term wore on and the mid-winter holiday approached, he began to change, and gradually, from the pleasant sunny disposition which had been his, he acquired a reserved, silent and almost morose temper of mind that caused him to become as much disliked as he had formerly been loved and sought after, and it would frequently happen that he would sit at the table through an entire meal with the young fellows with whom he had formerly laughed and joked as one of them, without so much as exchanging a single word with any of them, and even on the street those who had known him well finally ceased to speak to him at all.

Under these circumstances it was not to be wondered at that he should not have been considered the man for the place, and that at the end of the term another should have been engaged to fill the post in which he had started out so well and had ended so badly. Accordingly, he returned but for a day or so at the beginning of the January term, and then, packing up his few effects, he left to take up his residence once more among his old haunts.

He was in his religious life as sincere and devotional man and it is believed by some Episcopalians that his numerous changes of belief have not been the result of his shallow nature, not aware of its own mind in the matter, but that his vacillating conduct is but the evidence of a mentality, gifted in many ways with bright faculties and high ideals, but faulty in its ultimate foundation, the divine gift of reason.

Mothers' Meeting.

A very interesting mothers' meeting was held Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Brown, on North Erie street. The subject "The Parent the Pattern," was ably handled by Mrs. Hibbard, after which the ladies entered into a sort of an experience meeting that brought out many practical truths relating to children which was mutually helpful. The W. C. T. U. are doing a good work and deserve commendation and help on all sides. The meetings are well attended and with profit as they always have an interesting programme.

RACINE TEAM WON.

Milwaukee Athletic Club Beaten by 6 to 0.

Outplayed at All Points by the Local Eleven.

Score Made in the First Half of the Game—Rogers Fine Playing Was a Feature—General Good Work by the Racine Team.

The Racine foot ball eleven covered themselves with glory Saturday afternoon by defeating the Milwaukee Athletic club's eleven at Exposition park. The game was a hotly contested battle and was witnessed by several hundred people, including a sprinkling of the fairer sex, despite the disagreeable weather that prevailed. Frequent rains had made the grounds soft and spongy, but nevertheless they were in fairly good condition barring several patches, which were devoid of sod, and consequently muddy.

The Milwaukee athletes came down with the evident intention of making monkeys of our foot ball team and visions of a 40 or 50 to 0 game loomed up in their minds.

After struggling for nearly an hour during which they worked like beavers, game was called and the Milwaukee men had failed to cross the enemy's line. They were beaten fair and square. Racine had made a touch down and kicked a goal. Milwaukee claimed to be weakened by the absence of several of their best players, which they said was accountable for their defeat. The home team was also weakened by the absence of Captain Lewis and Hueffner who were unable to play.

The visitors made their appearance on the gridiron first and Captain Price put his men in active practice. The local eleven were slow in getting around, thus delaying the game for half an hour.

Milwaukee chose the north goal and the locals the south one. Milwaukee kicked off. Smielding got the ball and advanced it 20 yards before he was downed. Milwaukee forced the ball to within 20 yards of the Racine goal where they lost it on downs. Failing to make any material gains Rogers punted and the ball sailed far into Milwaukee territory. The visitors lost it on downs for the locals were waking up and playing foot ball as it should be played. Rogers, Smielding and Herzog made repeated gains of eight and ten yards aided by good interference. The visitors were becoming desperate and made repeated foul tackles, on one of which the locals were given five yards. Frequent smashes through the center brought the pigskin on the Milwaukee's 20-yard line. The teams lined up and the ball was passed but fumbled. Dixon got hold of it and by fast sprinting ran around the left end for a touch down. He did not stop until he got in the center of the two goal posts, showing that he had his head with him. Sugden made a pretty kick for goal. Playing was again resumed but time was called after the ball had been worked gradually into Milwaukee territory.

At the beginning of the second half Racine kicked off. Price caught it but was downed by Sugden nearly in his tracks. Racine kept pushing the ball toward Milwaukee's goal but finally lost it on downs. Milwaukee was unable to make any advances and Price punted. The ball was in the center in possession of the visitors. The referee tooted the whistle to decide some point but Milwaukee failed to stop play and Cauner made run around the left end for 15 yards when he was downed by Sugden. Several Racine players were called back by the officials and did not follow but strange to say the visitors were allowed the gain. In tackling Cauner, Sugden was injured and retired, Baker taking his place. Steine made a run of 15 yards around the right end. Milwaukee lost the ball on downs and Rogers smashed the center for several short gains. Time was called with the ball in the center of the field and in possession of the home players. Score 6 to 0.

Rogers, the young Racine college player, put up a fine game as did Smielding, who went through the center with ease. Frank Guilbert and Pfister greatly strengthened the line, which held up better than at any previous game. In fact, all the boys are improving wonderfully. They put up a snappy game and were on the alert at all times. Captain Lewis was much elated over the work of his team and complimented the boys highly.

Milwaukee aspires to be champions of the state and it is said that negotiations are in progress for a game with Wisconsin university, for that purpose. The line up:

Racine.	Position.	Milwaukee.
Sugden-Baker	Left end	Bledgett
Morse	Left tackle	Nelles
Pfister	Left guard	Farr
Harbridge	center	Smiddbauer
Weismann	Right guard	McAllister
Guilbert	Right tackle	Mulholland
Johnson	Right end	Leonard
Dixon	Quarter-back	B. Steinel
Smielding	Left half-back	Cauner
Herzog	Right half-back	W. Steinel
Rogers	Full back	Price

Referee—H. D. Robinson.
Umpire—W. M. Lewis.
Timekeeper—Fred Gates
Linesmen—Horlick and Silber.
Time—Two 20-minute halves.
Touch-downs—Dixon (1).
Goals kicked—Sugden (1).

Next Saturday the Racine Foot Ball eleven will play the Carroll college team of Waukesha in this city.

Manager Baker has completed arrangements for a Thanksgiving game and it will be the event of the season. The strong eleven from the Manhattan Athletic club, of Chicago, will oppose the locals on the gridiron and a right royal contest will be the result. Get your tallyho's and tin horns in readiness.

CITY BREVITIES.

Saturday afternoon white figures could be seen through the windows at Castle hall. Many men stood upon the sidewalk in front of the court house and wondered if there was a ghost dance going on. The occasion of this strange sight was a pillow slip party by the dancing class of Mrs. John Williams, and it was one of the most pleasant and amusing events of similar character yet given in the Belle City. From 50 to 60 little tots walked into the hall robed in clear white, and it was indeed a weird and fascinating spectacle for the spectators.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late Phoebe M. Dickinson took place from the Congregational church, and the edifice was crowded to the doors with friends and relatives of the deceased. Rev. D. R. Anderson of Oconomowoc, preached the sermon and paid a high tribute to the dead. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. A long funeral cortege followed the remains to the grave.

A regular meeting of the city council will be held this evening. Several important matters will come up for consideration.

Thanksgiving afternoon and evening the members of the Tennyson club will tender a dance at Casino hall.

Armory hall presented a handsome appearance today. The decorations are perfect. This is all preparatory to the second annual military ball to be given this evening by the members of Company F. It will be one of the leading social events of the year and young society people will be out in force.

If there is any truth in the old saying that a season of abundant wild fruits and nuts presages a cold and snowy winter, severe weather may be expected from December to March next. All the wild fruits have been unusually abundant, and there is promise of an equally abundant nut crop.

Prof. Severance's dancing school and social at Odd Fellow hall on Saturday evening was attended by a large number of young society people and all had a good time. On the 29th inst. the professor will organize a new class.

The foot ball eleven will have their photos taken tomorrow afternoon at the Association grounds.

The county board have again buried themselves in the depth of county business, after a two days' junketing tour to the insane asylum and the county house.

A satchel containing collars and other wearing apparel and also a paper containing shoes was found at the Chicago & Northwestern depot and awaits an owner at the police office.

John Lonergan, one of the best known young men in the city, was taken with a fit near the new hotel yesterday afternoon. The patrol wagon was called and the young man removed to his home on Center street and is much better today.

The fair and bazaar arranged by the ladies of the St. Joseph church, opens at the Lincoln street Turner hall tomorrow evening.

Old lake Michigan is making new ground south of the harbor piers at a rapid pace.

There will be no meeting of the Lend-a Hand club this week. The next meeting will be held Saturday evening, Nov 30.

The Young Men's club of the Church of the Good Shepherd will hold their next monthly meeting Monday evening, Nov. 25. This is a special meeting and the young ladies of the church have consented to serve refreshments. A cordial invitation is extended to every young man who desires to come.

On Wednesday evening of this week the Universalists hold their first meeting in the basement of their new church. It will be the regular conference meeting, but a special effort is being made to make it the largest meeting of the kind the church ever held.

L. D. Miller & Company have settled the fire loss occasioned by the fire at the home of Samuel Martin.

The High school opened as usual this morning and the heating apparatus worked all right.

All ladies of Racine that are interested in plans for the organization of a public library will please meet at the residence of Mrs. Albert W. Guilbert, 1527 College avenue at 2:30 p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 20. The hour of meeting has been changed from morning to afternoon.

Eugene Field G. L. S. C. will meet with Miss Thorkelson, 1034 Ninth street, this evening.

The Peshek murder trial now in progress in the circuit court is creating nearly as much interest as the Crooke-Mayer trial a year ago.

It is reported that the J. I. Case T. M. Company's plant will resume operations on or about Dec. 1.

Liverymen report a brighter outlook in their line, than in months past. Probably the cause is due to the bicycle going into winter quarters.

Rev. E. L. Eaton, D. D., will deliver his great lecture on "How Worlds are Born and How They Die," at the Second M. E. church, on North Wisconsin street, next Thursday night, Nov. 21. Everybody should hear this popular lecture.

Wisconsin ranks ninth in postal receipts among the states of the Union. Racine alone contributed $2,000 as its share in the increase.

Catarrh in the Head

Is due to impure blood and cannot be cured with local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured hundreds of cases of catarrh because it purifies the blood and in this way removes the cause of the disease. It also builds up the system and prevents attacks of pneumonia, diphtheria and typhoid fever.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

STRUCK THE KEY NOTE

An Officer Strikes From the Shoulder on the Tramp Question.

Something For the Racine County Board of Supervisors to Chew.

Why There Are so Many Criminals and Tramps — The Public is to Blame— Fees Are Necessarily Piled Up— A Remedy Suggested.

Editor Daily Journal:

The question of what to do with the floating criminal population has always been a serious question, and one which by no means is solved. I think there is too much sentimentality amongst our people; too much indiscriminate giving; help is received by the unscrupulous, professional beggars. A man that is too lazy to work or one that spends his money in debauchery, can when he is strapped throw himself upon the public and private charity, and he is fed, clothed and sheltered. All he has to do is to refuse to help himself and he is cared for. Sometimes, in addition to simply asking for assistance, he is compelled to use a few threats and intimidate women and children and even strong men, as well, to put his threats into execution, occasionally. This is necessary for the welfare of the brotherhood, and the unfortunate who is caught and convicted is confined in jails, prisons or asylums, but he is still well fed and well housed and from his standpoint loses nothing. He has no time to lose, no fortune to lose; he is merely getting his existence in another way, probably much easier than bumming around and taking his chances in the cold world. Should he be unfortunate enough to have a family, they are better taken care of than if the head of the family pretends to support them. This they know and make their brags to that effect. All this time the house or barn which was burned, or assault committed or valuables robbed, greatly assists the next tramp that comes along begging for something to eat, old clothes or money for a night's lodging. How many of these transients have not been fed and housed by timid and well meaning people; to wake up in the morning and find themselves robbed and their guests out of reach with the booty. I have known tramps who have acknowledged that they have had nine square meals and three lunches in one day in this city. This is indiscriminate giving. When these people get tired of an outdoor free life, they will commit some crime and the gravity of the crime depends upon the depravity of the criminal or upon the length of time they desire for rest in jail. Under the present system of our penal institutions, no matter how honest and well meaning the court and police officers may be, the punishment they mete out is no punishment. It is only giving them room and board for the public to pay. The public is to blame themselves for this. It is the nature of all living things to procure an existence with as little exertion as possible. It is very aggravating to an officer to arrest a man that wants to be arrested, and yet he must take a man off the streets who is smashing windows, stealing show goods in front of stores, or drunk and insulting everybody on the street. Still he often knows what it is done for, because the man frequently tells him that he did it "to be run in."

Where is the root of this evil? The police officers, the justice court and the tramp house keepers are not to blame; they are doing what the plain law commands them to do; their duties and compensation is all prescribed by law. The sheriffs, jailors, and prison wardens are not to blame. The law compels them to take care of the vagabonds in the latest and most approved humane manner, with a well organized state board of control to see that every institution where offenders against the law and public society are detained, shall be provided with rooms having perfect ventilation, perfect heating apparatus, water apparatus for cold and hot water for internal and external uses, as well as a sufficient quantity of wholesome food well prepared, and regular hours for moderate work, as well as spiritual and mental recreation, with other comforts too numerous to mention, not forgetting to clothe the naked. What a bonanza! Need have no thought for the morrow, except when their term is out, to get in again. Whom of the tax payers get any more? Still these people are serving time for misdeeds; they are punished for crime, it is claimed.

Now to come down to county affairs. The board of supervisors is constantly cutting the fees of minor officers whom they have elected to earn the fees prescribed by law ever since we became a state, and when an officer renders a bill it is scrutinized and examined and criticised as if it had been made by a confidence man for the purpose of blackmail, and not for services which cannot control and fees prescribed by law for 40 years.

Your indiscriminate charity, your foolish sentimentality towards loafers, crooks and criminals, piles up the work for these officers and the fees pile up with them, and the public pays the officers and supports the other class. Can it be denied? These expenses are sure and they are paid for very little value received. I would like to suggest a partial remedy. It has been demonstrated that to work prisoners on the street and on stone piles is a flat failure, because it is done in plain view of the public where everybody has a right to give orders and criticise the officers and sympathize with the prisoner. He is always the man who is wronged in the eyes of a loving public. But it is different in a work house where orders are orders, and the punishment is solitary confinement in a dark cell on bread and water, which I know from personal experience has subdued and will subdue the most stubborn, in a very remarkably short time.

Now our remedy is plain. Buy five acres somewhere. We can open up a stone quarry, fence it in ten feet high, build cheap but substantial buildings, put in a steam stone crusher, put in a man that has business in him, sell the crushed stone to the city or any country road district at such a price that it can be used to advantage. This method will not compete with labor, and at the same time we will have some returns for our expenses. Now we have absolutely nothing. Every year the good roads and streets will enhance the value of surrounding property, which will in turn enlarge the county treasury by additional taxes. Let the tramps that burn barns, steal horses and insult our families increase the value of our real estate, if they wont work for themselves. Then let the officers and courts be diligent in sending up wife beaters, deserters of families, the indolent and criminals, the more the merrier. The laws of 1895 provide for the establishment of such work houses. Brown county and other counties have already taken advantage of this law.

The effects will be exactly the same as our county insane asylum. It had great opposition, but now it is an income to the county instead of a burden. So can a work house be. An Officer.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The Wisconsin Central depot at Stanley was broken into Saturday night, but little of value being secured.

Zoa Marcoe, aged 72, was awarded $60 damages against Francis Pillabt, aged 81, for breach of promise at Fond du Lac.

Greene, Vroman & Fairchild have secured a verdict of $8,000 damages for John V. Rysdorp of Sturgeon Bay, against the George Pankratz Lumber company, also of that city, Mr. Rysdorp having lost his right hand while working in the sawmill of the defendant.

William Schultz, employed as a stevedore by the C. Reiss Coal company of Sheboygan, died from injuries received while unloading a vessel Friday night. A half ton of coal fell from a bucket as it was being hoisted, striking him on the head.

Fire caused by spontaneous combustion broke out in 900 tons of coal on the Fox river electric railroad dock at Green Bay. The fire department poured water on it all day Sunday and it is believed that the fire is extinguished. The amount of damage cannot be estimated until the coal is handled over.

Do not dall with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

Great Reduction in Time to California.

Once more the Northwestern line has reduced the time of its trans-continental trains and the journey from Chicago to California via this popular route is now made in the marvelously short time of three days. Palace drawing-room sleeping cars leave Chicago daily and run through to San Francisco and Los Angeles without change and all meals en route are served in dining cars. Daily tourist sleeping car service is also maintained by this line between Chicago and San Francisco and Los Angeles, completely equipped berths in upholstered tourist sleepers being furnished at a cost of only $6 each from Chicago to the Pacific coast. For detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents Chicago & Northwestern railway.

First publication Thursday Sept. 26, A. D., 1895.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—WISconsin.

In the matter of the administration of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of James Birchell, administrator of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased, representing among other things that the said deceased died seized of certain real estate therein described; that the homestead of said deceased is a part only of said tract of land, and the whole subject to a mortgage, and that it is necessary to sell the same to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell the same, and it appearing to the court that it is necessary to sell the said real estate for that purpose.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at a regular term of said county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Racine on the 1st Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered that this order be published at least four successive weeks before said day fixed for the hearing of said petition, in the Racine weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper published at the city of Racine, in said county, and that a copy thereof be served personally on S. Wolff of the city of Racine, and on all persons interested in said estate, and residing in this county, at least twenty days before said day.

Dated September 19, A. D., 1895.

By the court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge, Racine County.

15 Wallace Ingalls atty. for petitioner.

[First publication Oct. 2, A. D., 1895.]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, RAcine County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Boss, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Lottie Boss, as administratrix of the estate of Jacob Boss, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1895,
and
Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, A. D 1896,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine, in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Jacob Boss, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Daily Journal, a daily newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 2nd day of October, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock box 320, Lansing, Mic.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS. 25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM.

Sheriff Howe Cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Greene's Nervura.

No One Need Longer Suffer From Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy Always Cures.

SHERIFF E. W. HOWE.

Half the world suffers from pains and aches when there is not the slightest reason for so doing. Headache is alarmingly frequent and leads to serious results. Backache is most common and keeps thousands in misery. Neuralgic pains of side or chest torment myriads of victims. All this suffering is caused by a weakness, irritation or diseased condition of the blood and nerves, is entirely unnecessary and can easily be cured.

Sheriff E. W. Howe, of Northfield, Vt., advises you in all such cases to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. He tells the great good this remarkable medicine did him, and to show the high esteem in which he is held by his townspeople and that you can trust implicitly in every word he says, it is only necessary to state that Sheriff Howe has been sheriff and deputy sheriff of Northfield for 23 years; is town trustee, street commissioner of Northfield, chief engineer of the fire department, town grand juror and school committee, besides being a prominent business man well known throughout the state of Vermont. The word of a man so highly trusted and honored should be taken and his advise followed by all:

"I was sick five months which left me with asthma and rheumatism. The asthma would take me most any time, especially nights, when I was obliged to get up and open windows and doors to breathe. It took me once on my way home so bad that I was obliged to have help to get home. I suffered greatly with this trouble. My rheumatism was very bad at this time, being so bad that for six weeks I did not leave the room and for five months I did not do a day's work.

"I saw Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy advertised and the cures effected by its use, and thought it might hit my case, and it did. The asthma is greatly improved, in fact, it is nearly cured, and the rheumatism is greatly helped. I think very highly of this remedy for it is good. I would recommend anybody to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for asthma or rheumatism, for it is a good medicine. I deem it simple justice to a great remedy to write this letter. I never expected to do any more work when I was sick, but the Nervura did me a great deal of good and I am now able to work again."

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the most successful living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City. He has the largest practice in the world, and this grand medical discovery is the result of his vast experience. The great reputation of Dr. Greene is a guarantee that his medicine will cure and the fact that he can be consulted by anyone at any time, free of charge, personally or by letter, gives absolute assurance of the beneficial action of this wonderful medicine.

IN OUR NEW STORE.

—THE NEW—

EAGLE STORE,

CORNER STATE AND SUPERIOR STS.,

Is now open for your inspection. Our stock of Dress Goods and Underwear is complete, and we have in addition a well selected line of

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

ALL WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICE FOR CASH.

J. C. HANSEN,

STATE STREET.

C. R. UNDERWOOD,

JEWELER

418 MAIN STREET, - - RACINE, WIS.

Has the Latest, Newest and Most Attractive Line of Silverware. Just the place to make selections for wedding gifts.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

PORTE IS POWERLESS.

Sultan Driven Nearly Insane by the Coming of Foreign Fleets.

The Telegraphs Under the Control of Palace Officials Who Are Inciting the Riots.

A Telegram Received in London Imploring the British to Send Help to Armenia — Over 100,000 Dying of Starvation.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The government has received assurances from Turkey that the sultan has dispatched a commissioner to Asia Minor to put in force the reforms insisted on by the powers. Beyond the assembling of a foreign fleet the powers will take no further steps at present.

The following telegram from Constantinople was received this morning by the Anglo-Armenian association:

"Armenians are being massacred every where in Asia Minor. Over 100,000 are dying of starvation and exposure. The Sassoun relief work has closed. For God's sake urge the government to stop these the most awful events of modern times. The porte is powerless, as the telegraphs are under the control of palace officials who have incited the massacre throughout Anatolia."

A dispatch from Rome states that advices have been received from Constantinople of agitation against christians in northern Syria is extending and massacres have occurred nea Aleppo.

Terrell Demands Particulars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—The United States ambassador has telegraphed for particulars of the massacre of 800 Armenians at Kharput and the burning of a portion of the American missionary buildings. The missionaries at Bitlis have been compelled to return to Van under escort of Turkish troops, acceded at the demand of Minister Terrell. Nothing which can be done for the safety of American missionaries has been left undone by the ambassador. Turkish officials of high rank have been detailed at Aleppo to protect Americans and they are responsible for their lives.

Porte Orders an Inquiry.

As yet there is no confirmation of the report that 4,000 Armenians had been massacred at Garun but Turkish officials admit that the Kurds made two attacks on Armenians there and that there was considerable loss of life. It is said the porte has ordered a special inquiry into the massacre of christians at Alexandretta, where 300 Turkish troops are said to have looked on passively while the massacre took place.

Rebels Executed.

Arrests here continue and it is reported a number of the members of the Young Turks party had been secretly executed.

Discontent among the Musslemans is growing and it is said the government is inclined to allow the Armenian trouble to continue uppermost to hide the growing revolutionary spirit and the desire for a constitutional government among the Turks. The sultan is said to be a a med to the verge of insanity at the coming of foreign fleets. It is known that he sent urgent messages to the governors in the disturbed districts to suppress the disorders.

Defeated the Turks.

ADEN, Nov. 18.—The Isman of Sana, the capitol city of Yemen, Arabia, at the head of 45,000 Arabs, armed with Martin Henry rifles, defeated the Turks in three fights. The latter are now confined to Sana. The walls of the city are five and a half miles in circumference.

ACTORS SUICIDE.

Arthur Dacre and Wife End Their Lives in Sydney, Australia.

SYNDEY, N. S. W., Nov 18.—Arthur Dacre and wife, Amy Rosello, well known actors, were found dead, the former with her throat cut, the latter with a bullet wound. It is alleged the suicide resulted from the failure of their colonial tour.

BANK PRESIDENT MISSING.

Peter Breene, Who Borrowed $70,000 of His Bank Has Skipped.

LEWISVILLE, Colo., Nov. 18.—Peter W. Breene, president of the defunct Lowisville Savings and Deposit bank, is missing. Breene borrowed over $70,000 from the bank.

MARINE.

The Chicago tugs Perfection and Welcome were in port yesterday. They raced toward North Point for a tow and the Perfection came out ahead. The tow was the barge Tom Adams and consort.

The steamer Baldwin and barge Butman arrived in port this morning with coal for Joseph Carroll.

The barge C. C. Carpenter arrived this morning with coal for John F Clancy.

Accidentally Omitted.

In giving an account of the entertainment by the Foresters at Odd Fellows hall last Friday night the name of Mr. Ole Peterson was accidentally omitted. Mr. Peterson made a stump speech and it was one of the best ever heard in the Belle City. The gentleman was recalled half a dozen times and the audience went wild.

ILLINOIS ODD FELLOWS.

SPRINFIELD, Ills., Nov. 18.—The Illinois grand lodge of Odd Fellows meet in annual session tomorrow. The grand parade of patriarchs militant will occur tomorrow forenoon and the competitive prize drill, tomorrow night. The report of the grand officers shows there are 1,205 lodges in the state with a membership of 69,720. The receipts for the past year were $44,410.

WANTS GREENBACK RETIRED

Cleveland Will Make the Recommendation in His Message.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A Washington special says Cleveland in his annual message will recommend the retirement of greenbacks.

ONE MORE BODY RECOVERED.

Body of Another Victim of the Cleveland Disaster Taken From the River.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—The life saving and fire boat crews resumed the work this morning of endeavoring to recover additional victims of Saturday night's street car disaster at the drawbridge of Central viaduct. They soon brought up the body of Miss Martha Sauronheimer, a sister-in-law of Mrs. John Sauronheimer, whose body was recovered Saturday night. It is believed one or two more bodies are still in the river. Motorman Rogers was held without bail this morning pending investigation.

It was discovered today that the signals to notify the motorman when the drawbridge was open had been out of order for three weeks.

ERNEST KLINKERT CANED.

Surprised and Presented with a Gold Headed Cane Last Night—His 51st Birthday.

Forty men were seen to leave Jacob Baumstark's place, corner of College avenue and Water street about 8 o'clock last evening. They wore stylish high hats, carried canes and wore badges upon the lapels of their coats. As the marched up Main street, on Sixth and Washington avenue, many inquiries were made as to who the fine looking body of men were. They were members of the popular social organization known as the Schweinigel club. Inquiry revealed that they were bound for the handsome home of Ernest Klinkert, located on Washington avenue, to give that person a surprise in honor of his 51st birthday. It should have taken place on Nov. 11, but there were obstacles in the way and last evening was decided upon as the time. Mr. Klinkert is a member of the club and had not the slightest idea that he was going to be surprised and when the body of men marched into his home he was at a loss what to say or think. But he recovered himself and received the guests in that warm and hospitable manner for which he is noted. The members of the club had the Columbian orchestra with them and it was not long before there was music and a pleasant time in order.

In the midst of it all Mr. William Schultze arose, and in a very neat and appropriate speech presented Mr. Klinkert with a handsome gold-headed cane in behalf of the club and also in honor of his 51st birthday. It is not necessary to remark that Mr. Klinkert was taken clean off his feet and could only thank the donors and invite them to take anything in the house and have a good time. The cane was from C. C. Lovell and bore the following inscription on the head:

"Presented to E. Klinkert by the Schweinigel club, 51st anniversary, November 11, 1895."

There were songs, music, and a general good time until a late hour, when the club members departed, wishing Mr. Klinkert many happy returns of the occasion, and Mr. Klinkert assured them that it was one of the most pleasant events of his life.

COMMENCED CUTTING.

County Board Will Not Allow $163 For the Patrol Wagon.

The members of the county board of supervisors met at 10 o'clock this morning and did not look any the worse from their trip to the Racine county asylum and the poor house. Upon taking their seats the committee of the whole made a report in regard to the condition of affairs at the Racine county asylum. They reported everything in first class condition. The stock looked fine, the buildings clean and in good condition and the inmates well and happy. Superintendent Malone and his good wife were highly commended for the splendid condition of things.

The committee also reported on the visit to the county house and spoke highly of the management. There are 25 inmates and in good condition.

City Attorney Gittings appeared before the board and prevailed upon the members to change the amount of city school tax from $10,000 to $16,000.

The committee on constable, justices, etc., to whom was referred the accounts of James Easson, city marshal, reported that they had found the footings of Mr. Easson's bill, $1,295.90, correct, but recommended the disallowance of $163 for patrol wagon expenses. Mr. Boyd, chairman of the committee, explained that the cut was made for the reason that in no instance did City Marshal Easson call for the patrol while transferring prisoners from the jail to the justice office and hence it was an illegal charge.

The board went into a committee of the whole for the purpose of visiting the jail and sheriff's residence.

You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot take cheap medicines without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps at your life. Insist on having Ayer's, and no other.

BIG BATTLE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 18—A dispatch from Santa Clara says a serious engagement was fought near Sancti Espiritus between four columns of Spanish troops and a strong force of insurgents under General Gomez. There are no details.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE MURDER CASE.

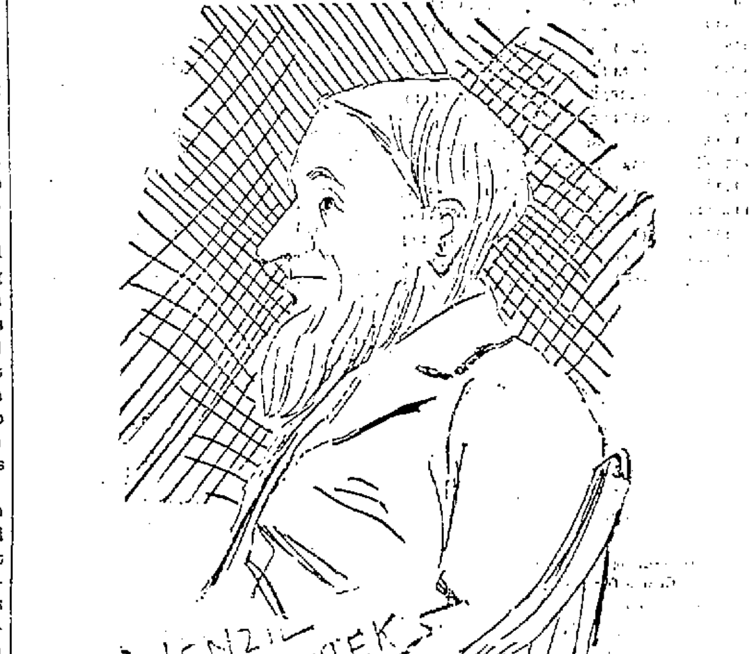
Wencel Peshek Charged with Murdering His Wife.

The Trial Commences in the Circuit Court.

First Murder Trial in Years — Large Number of Spectators Present — Review of the Alleged Crime.

The case of the State of Wisconsin vs. Wencil Peshek, charged with murdering his wife, Annie Peshek, was called in the circuit court at 10 o'clock this morning. It is the first murder trial that has occurred in this city for many years, the last one being that of Michael Schultz. The four men implicated in that murder were sent to prison, and all are supposed to be dead except one. Louis Christianson died at the prison of consumption, John Broderick was killed by a train of cars, and Dolly Hughes, who was never apprehended, was shot and killed in a brawl at Memphis, Tenn.

Naturally the case drew a large crowd of people, many being from the town of Caledonia, where the accused man has lived for many years and owns a fine farm. He is defended by Ritchie, Heck & Field, and District Attorney Nelson is taking care of the prosecution. The alleged murder was committed on Sept. 20. Mr. Peshek and his wife had been in the city and started home. On the way, and when within two miles of the farm, it is alleged, they got to quarreling on account of Mrs. Peshek drinking so much. Mr. Peshek, it is charged, pushed her from the buggy, jumped on her, crushed her ribs and otherwise injured her, and she died that night. Next day the inquest



was held and the facts were brought out and the old man was arrested on the charge of murder. At the preliminary examination he was held to the circuit court and bonds fixed at $10,000, which he got and has been at liberty since. The defense will contend that the injuries were received by the horse and wagon passing across the body of Mrs. Peshek.

When the court was called to order there was fully 500 people in the room with a good per cent. of the fair sex. The aged prisoner sat in the dock and close beside him were his attorneys, Ritchie, Heck & Field. On the opposite side sat District Attorney Peter B Nelson and his assistant, Mr. Walker. All eyes rested upon the prisoner. Work of securing a jury was commenced. There were thirty-six on the list and as each name was called and the juror stepped up he was sworn and put through the usual questions and in most cases excused for cause. When the thirty-six names were exhausted there were eleven men who had not been stricken off. A special venire was issued and the court adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning and in the mean time the sheriff is out notifying the jurymen.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

OBITUARY.

Zeihon.

Ignatz Zeihon died at the county insane asylum last night of diabetis, aged 40 years. The funeral will be held from the asylum.

Hughes.

Mrs. Anne Hughes died at noon today, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Warlick, 730 Grand avenue, aged 73 years. She was born in Llanfair, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. Funeral from the house Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Hush.

Francis, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hush, died at their home, 1212 Geneva street, early Sunday morning. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Killed and Several Injured in a Kentucky Saw Mill.

BANCEBURG, Ky., Nov. 18—Twenty miles south of here the boiler in Geo. W. Stampers' mill exploded, killing S. Kid well, the engineer, and Watson Price. John Edwin was fatally injured. Six others were badly hurt.

AN HEIR TO THE THRONE.

SOFI, Bulgaria, Nov. 18.—The wife of Prince Ferdinand, ruler of Bulgaria, has been delivered of a son.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Suit Regarding Telegraph Lines of Union Pacific Decided Against the Western Union—California Striker Guilty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — The supreme court today rendered an opinion that the Union Pacific railroad had no right to make a lease practically giving the Western Union Telegraph company the exclusive right to maintain lines along its route. The case comes here from Nebraska. The decision reverses the judgment of the United States circuit court of appeals and affirms the judgment of the circuit court of the Nebraska district. The decision holds that the United States has a right to maintain a bill in equity to compel the Union Pacific to maintain its own telegraph lines.

Guilty of Obstructing the Mails.

The supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court finding W. H. Clune, who participated in the big California branch of Debs' strike, guilty of obstructing the mails.

TWENTY EMIGRANTS DROWNED.

By the Swamping of a Small Boat Near Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 18.—Over 20 passengers of the steamship Solferino were drowned by the swamping of a small boat. The Solfernio went shore near Conta. She had 1,200 emigrants on board from Genoa for South America. All except those mentioned were landed in safety.

TURKISH EMBASSADOR DYING.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Fusten Pasha, the Turkish embassador, to Great Britain, is dying of influenza. He is an Italian by birth and was known as Count Malino, previous to entering the service of Turkey.

How's This!

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Winter Tourist Rates Via the North-western Line.

The Northwestern line is now selling excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates to the health and pleasure resorts of California, Florida, Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses blood spavine, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis

Resolution Adopted.

The resolution offered by Supervisor Schonkenberg, in the county board a few days ago, in favor of making a slashing cut of from 60 to 75 per cent, was adopted this afternoon by a vote of 12 to 6. A resolution of Supervisor Rowlands, making the cut 25 per cent. was voted down.

The demand for Ayer's Hair Vigor in such widely separated regions as South America, Spain, Australia and India has kept pace with the home consumption, which goes to show that these people know a good thing when they try it.

IRON WORKERS STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Eight hundred architectural iron-workers struck today for an advance in wages and the employment of only union men. Should non-union men be substituted a sympathetic strike will be ordered in which 6,000 to 10,000 men of the various building trades will be called out.

A TRAIL OF BLOOD.

Wichita, Kas., Man Found Buried in a Manure Pile.

A Trail of Blood Led to the House Where His Wife Was Mopping up Blood Stains.

Two West Virginia Officers Killed by an Escaped Prisoner Whom They Were Trying to Arrest.

WICHITA, Kans., Nov. 18.—The body of Henry H. Leonard, aged 62, was found this morning partly buried in a manure pile. There was a trail of blood over a block long through an alley to Leonard's stableyard and up to the kitchen door, where Mrs. Leonard and her son were found mopping up blood spattered over the floor and furniture. Both were arrested on charge of murder. Leonard married the woman only recently.

A Savage Prisoner.

MARTINSVILLE, W. Va., Nov 18.—Constable LeMasters and two deputies named Barrett and Hibbs went to Pleasant Ridge to capture James White, an escaped prisoner. White shot Le Masters dead, fatally wounded Hibbs and disabled Barrett and then escaped.

FAREWELL RECEPTION.

Tendered to Robert Seater and Thomas Logie Saturday Evening.

One of the most pleasant farewell receptions ever held among the Scotch folk was given Saturday evening last by Mr. and Mrs. George Seater at their pleasant home, 1024 Pearl street, in honor of Robert Seater and Thomas Logie, who left today for the Orkney islands, (Scotland) to spend the winter with their own folk and former playmates and friends. Friends arrived early and were sorry to leave the festivities of the evening just before the Sabbath. The evening was pleasantly spent in singing and games, interspersed with Scottish dances, in which all took part. The musical programme was very entertaining, and was started off by Thomas Logie, (who was more than gay on the eve of his departure) who sang the "Auld Hoose," and was accompanied on the cornet by Mr. Simms and to a hearty encore responded with the "Old Brigade;" a duett by Grace and Lizzie Milstead, "Blue Juniatta," was well rendered. "Within a Mile of Edinborough Town," was sung very sweetly by Jean Gibson, and heartily encored. George Seater captivated those present with singing his favorite song, "Love You're Fickle and You're Cruel." Refreshments were next served in grand style by the hostess, who knows how and what to cater to such a crowd. All that could be wished for in the way of eatables, coffee and fruit were served. After supper Mr. Simms delighted all by singing a humorous song, "I'm the Laddy that Never Says No." He means it too. He received a hearty encore. Thomas Logie and Mr. Simms danced the Highland fling, which more than pleased all present. President Smith, in behalf of their friends, presented each of the lads with a pair of gold cuff buttons and shirt studs in a very happy and pleasing speech. Before dispersing Thomas Logie sang as he never sang before, "Rolling Home to Bonny Scotland." All present joined most heartily in the chorus, and as on all such occasions as is the custom with the Scotch, all joined hands and joined in singing, "Auld Lang Syne," and with a hearty hand shake, "God bless you, may you have a pleasant voyage across the ocean, a grand time while at the Orkneys and a safe return," the reception came to a close, agreeing that the same had been the grandest of its kind ever given by Racine's Scotch folk.

Among those present were: The host and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harcus, the Misses Vogel, Mrs. John Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Seater, Misses Grace and Lizzie Milstead, Mary, Julia and Christina Mainland, Mrs. Wm. Fuller, Mrs. Thos. Rendall, Marion Harcus, Lizzie, John and William Rendall, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Seater, Wm. Tullock and wife, Jean Gibson, Maggie Kincade, Thomas Driver, Jr., Isaiah Driver, Robert Seater, Thomas Logie, Thomas and James Tullock, John Seater, President D. H. Smith, Edward Milstead, Wm. Sabiston and wife, Robert and Nettie Harcus, Dan Kincade and others.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," an take no other kind

Lockhardt Found Guilty.

The jury in the case of the state of Wisconsin vs. Olliver Lockhardt, after being out several hours, brought in a verdict of guilty. The case was an appeal from justice court and the charge concealing stolen property. Several young men were at Franksville and stole a gun. On the way home they threw the gun into the woods. A young man named Clement pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined, but Lockhardt stood trial and was found guilty as above stated.

An Important Office.

To properly fill its office and functions, it is important that the blood be pure. When it is in such a condition the body is almost certain to be healthy. A complaint at this time is catarrh in some of its various forms. A slight cold develops the disease in the head. Droppings of corruption passing through the lungs bring on consumption. The only way to cure this disease is to purify the blood. The most obstinate cases of catarrh yield to the medicinal powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla as if by magic, simply because it reaches the seat of the disease, and by purifying and vitalizing the blood, removes the cause. Not only does Hood's Sarsaparilla do this, but it gives renewed vigor to the whole system, making it possible for good health to reign supreme.

ANOTHER NEW ICE RINK.

Which is to be Built East of the Lakeside Pavilion.

The Lakeside Amusement company broke ground this morning for an ice skating rink to be built east of the Lakeside pavilion. The new rink will have a skating surface of 250x350 feet, and it is the intention of the management to equip it with all the latest improvements. Manager Case of the Belle City Street Railway company, has not as yet done anything toward fitting up the base ball park for a rink and it is stated today that he has abandoned the project. Several other gentlemen are anxious to secure the park for rink purposes.

The Citizens of Racine and Vicinity are informed that

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Has opened a Savings Department in connection with its general banking business.

The Savings Department

Will be in continuous operation between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. daily and upon the evenings of

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays,

between the hours of 7 o'clock and 9 o'clock p. m.

In this department deposits of $1.00 and upward will be received. Savings pass books issued and interest paid on the same at the rate of three per cent. per annum after three months.

This plan for saving is particularly convenient for young people and those desiring to deposit small amounts frequently.

F. K. BULL, Prest. A. P. STARR, V. P.
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

Quick Time to the Coast.

The usual time required to make the trip from Chicago to the Pacific coast was three days and a half. The Northwestern has reduced this time to three days. The new overland limited leaving Chicago at 6 o'clock p. m. makes the run in three days, via the Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railways, lessening the time of the trip by one night.

$100.00 Given Away Every Month

to the person submitting the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. WE SECURE PATENTS FOR INVENTORS, and the object of this offer is to encourage persons of an inventive turn of mind. At the same time we wish to impress the fact that :: :: ::

It's the Simple Trivial Inventions That Yield Fortunes

—such as De Long's Hook and Eye, "See that Hump," "Safety Pin," "Pigs in Clover," "Air Brake," etc.

Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try? :: :: :: ::

Write for further information and mention this paper.

THE PRESS CLAIMS CO.
Philip W. Avirett, Gen. Mgr.,
618 F Street Northwest,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by nearly two thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

Fun for the Children

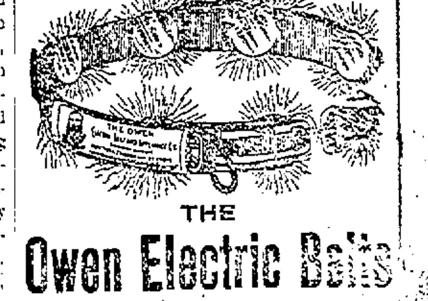
Cut out three of these winged trade marks, which will appear in this paper, and send them to the manufacturers of

Willimantic ★ Star Thread

With your address, and a two cent stamp. In return, you will receive a beautiful set of paper doll dresses in colors, for girls and boys, and an instructive book on thread and sewing. Willimantic Spool Cotton is best for machine sewing or hand sewing. Ask the dealer for it.

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

A GUARANTEE



THE Owen Electric Belts AND APPLIANCES INSURE TO THE SICK these great points of advantage over all imitators.

THE ELECTRIC CURRENT

can be immediately felt, although soothing to the most sensitive. The strength of the current is under the complete control of the wearer, so much so that a child may be treated and cured by the same power of Belt necessary for the strongest man. It can be changed from positive to negative current in a moment.

They have and are curing thousands of cases of RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC DISEASES AND NERVOUS AILMENTS in man and women (from any cause) where long continued medical treatment failed to cure.

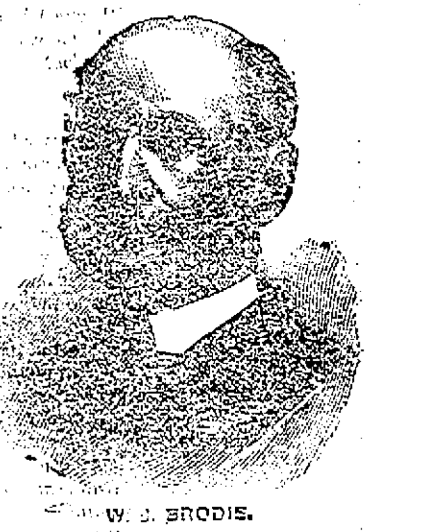
NO MEDICINES ARE NECESSARY.

Avoid all cheap (so-called) Electric Belts and fraudulent imitations of our Electric Belts and Appliances, as these are an imposition upon the suffering.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC TRUSS is the most retentive and curative Truss made for the radical cure of Rupture.

Inclose six cents and send for our LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages; containing medical facts, sworn statements of cures made and descriptions of Belts and Appliances. Address

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.
205 TO 211 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO.



W. J. BRODIE.

1057 W. .th St Chicago, Oct. 27, 1893.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.:

Gentlemen,—Solely in the interest of others who are, or may become similarly affected with myself, I venture to offer my experience with the use of the Owen Electric Belt, and that I am actuated entirely by that motive, must be apparent from the fact that until you see my name and address recorded on this letter you had no knowledge of either. I had long been a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia and nervous prostration, contracted or aggravated by many years residence in the East Indies. About three years ago I purchased one of your Belts in the hope that its use might afford me some relief, and wore it continuously as directed for about four hours every afternoon for a month or so, and the result was perfectly marvelous. My indigestion with all its attendant miseries, nervousness, depression, irritability and insomnia, from which latter I was a great sufferer, have disappeared. I then discontinued the use of the Belt (the existence of which I had indeed forgotten), until about six weeks ago, when a recurrence of my old trouble very forcibly reminded me of it. I again put it into wear (after ceasing its use for over one and one-half years), and with the same extraordinary results, being again restored to health, strength and vigor, after wearing it for only ten days. Under these circumstances I can most emphatically recommend to others suffering from the ailments which I have endeavored to describe, the adoption of the use of the Owen Electric Belt. I had long been aware of the curative powers of electricity from what I had read on the subject, and on my return to England I purchased from Pulvermacher, of Regent street, London, the combined chain bands, of which he is the patentee, for which I paid three guineas, and although I must admit that I derived some benefit from their use, I am bound to say the general result did not approach the benefit derived from the use of the Owen Belt, besides which its utility is so great an improvement in comfort and convenience: Pulvermacher's being cumbersome and complicated in adjusting to the body, besides causing from being uncovered, blisters and sores, and above all not being able to regulate the current as is the case in the Owen Electric Belt. You are at perfect liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter, and I shall be glad to answer either verbally or by letter any inquiry made from you on this subject. I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,
W. J. BRODIE.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
323 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

Sample copies sent free on application.
All communications for publication must be accompanied with the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.
In ordering change of address give both old and new addresses.
Money may be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Postal Note, at our risk, otherwise at the risk of persons sending.
Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will please forward notice to this office specifying particulars.
THE JOURNAL job printing office and book bindery have the very best facilities for doing all classes of work promptly and on reasonable terms. Estimates for all kinds of job printing and book binding given at request. Magazines bound and returned promptly.
The date when a subscription expires is on the Address-Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.
Address
THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO., Racine, Wis.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay.
The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Terms: $1.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Racine, Wis., as second-class matter.

A STATEMENT REFUTED.

It has been asserted by such a person as Prof. Laughlin of the University of Chicago that of the founder of the Standard Oil monopoly, that whatever charge might be made against him, no one could say he had accumulated his millions in any manner that had interferred with others. The American people well know this is wholly untrue. The millions of the founder of the Standard Oil monopoly were accumulated by that very thing. Henry D. Lloyd over his own signature in the Chicago papers pronounces the assertions of the professor devoid of truth. Mr Lloyd says:

You are reported in the press to have said to a public meeting Nov. 5, in Kent hall, University of Chicago, to the students and others present, that whatever might be charged against one of the founders of the oil monopoly, no one could say that he had accumulated his millions in anyway that interferred with the accumulations of others. In 1885 the supreme court of Ohio found, as reported in volume 43 of the Ohio state reports that the monopoly had a freight contract with the Lake Shore railroad "to keep the price down for the favored customer and up for all others," and the court said:

"The inevitable tendency and effect of this contract was to enable 'this company' to ruin all other operators and drive them out of the business, and the court annulled the contract as 'unlawful.' With the help of such unlawful contracts, the capital of the oil monopoly has increased in thirty years from nothing to hundreds of millions of dollars. I this were not public matter, you would not have discussed it at a public meeting. Allow me therefore to ask a question of you, as the head of one of the most important departments of 'political economy in the country. If this way of accumulating millions by the help of unlawful contracts to ruin all other operators is not an interference with the accumulation of others, what is the 'scientific' name of it, and or the kind of political economy which commends it for imitation to the young men and women of the country.'

The proposition has been advanced that the office of coroner should be abolished. Thoughtful men have long been heartily in favor of putting an end to this anomaly in law, who exercises the double function of ascertaining the cause of death, medicinally or criminally, as it were, proceeds to, in case the jury has found a verdict, hold the criminal for trial. Too often coroners' verdicts are big words, and only too often the criminals escape all suspicion. Again the cause of death is just as likely to be stated far out of the way as stated right. Then looking at the function of coroner from the criminal side, when one looks at it, what insignificant power he has after all to search the scene of crime or unearth the criminal or criminals, or to institute that necessary examination and requiring production of papers and witnesses so very necessary in the first steps towards the securing of the criminal or the securing of proper evidence, either of guilt or to prove innocence.

The office of coroner will in all likelihood be abolished in enlightened states, and its double functions be divided between physicians and magistrates. Massachusetts has separated the two offices so far that other states can take notice of the advancement made. In that state a medical examiner is appointed or chosen by committees to determine the cause of death, while the criminal aspects, if such appear from the results of the physician's investigation, are taken in hand immediately by the police and prosecuting attorney. This is the way it should be in every state, and no reason exists why such should not be the case.

Some of the newspapers men who are exercising their brains on the apportionment matter may as well let it alone. The Republican party cannot afford to do anything but what is clearly right, but they are entitled to every advantage which can fall their way legitimately. There are some Republicans who are always in too much of hurry to give all the points to their opponents, as witness Ex-President Harrison who just before retiring from office presented the Democratic party with a justice of the United States supreme court in the person of Judge Jackson of Tennessee. But has any body heard of President Cleveland doing anything of this sort, and he has had the opportunity to do so since he entered into office?

OFFICES, SOURCES OF WEAKNESS.

Experienced politicians who are not moved by the clamor for offices on the winning of a victory, are now of the decided opinion that the offices are far more of a source of weakness to any party than they are of strength. In the election some of the largest Republican majorities were polled in districts where those Democratic office holders had the fullest control. Enlightened public sentiment and the growing conviction of statesmen well as party workers, who are in it for principle and not for revenue, will sooner or later eleminate the spoils and establish a civil service both in state and national affairs that will be of the highest service to the people.

Again the great patronage vested in state officials like governors, and in the more prominent executive national officials, or in other words "soap" to reward party workers, can be eliminated to a very great extent. That possession of the spoils which enables an enterprising seeker after a nomination to practically corral a nomination convention before it even assembles by the promises of offices, provided certain things are done as for instance the securing of delegates, is certainly all wrong and an injustice to other candidates, who have not been so farseeing. There are men who call such things by another name. Still it is all a part of our present system of politics and good men in both and all parties are beginning to see that official patronage must be immensely curtailed. For one thing every office with say a salary above a certain amount, for instance $1,000, should be elective. This would help.

SECRETARY TURNER'S FIGURES.

The re apportionment of this state as made by Secretary Turner of the committee, is made public. With that charming liberality and always distinguished fairness that always marks Republicans, Mr. Turner's figures makes the senate Democratic by two majority while the assembly be makes pretty close, his figures being Republican, 49; Democrats, 35, Milwaukee county not yet figured out. This re-apportionment is made upon the presidential vote of 1892. This is to say, while the report is based upon the state census of 1895, the vote of 1892 will produce the result above stated.

It seems clear enough that the Republican party is not at all called upon to give points and starters to their opponents. Any re apportionment made by a Republican legislature must of necessity be just, but there is no call in the least to go out of our way. The Democrats will not kick at this report, not at all. In every close election, the Democrats who seldom, if ever, play fair will carry the state under the proposed figures. It is certain the Milwaukee Journal will not give way to hysterics, unless it is with astonishment at the remarkable liberality of the Republicans.

Locally, Racine county stands as before, Racine and Kenosha being grouped in one senatorial district and Racine county being made into two assembly districts, but with this exception, that the city constitutes one as a city and the country towns the other. Kenosha county is constituted as one assembly district.

That the division of the secretary will stand hardly admits of question. There will be more or less changes, and that those changes will be in the nature of justice goes without saying.

The Chicago papers have just found that Collis P. Huntington, the Southern Pacific monarch, has put in operation far-reaching plans that most seriously menaces the prosperity of Chicago. The Chicago papers were asleep. When Huntington some weeks ago was in that city and when there was so much talk of his (Huntington) taking off one train a day on the Central Pacific, he had much to say about not doing anything to injure Chicago, that it was too big a place. This was the Southern Pacific monarch's proclamation of what his real plans were. Any ordinary dock wholloper in the state of California would have instantly perceived that the boss grabber was after him and would have gone to cover at once. But Chicago was sadly taken in. That the Southern Pacific possess powers that eastern railroads fail to comprehend until too late or at the last moment is easy to see. The truth is that Huntington and the Southern Pacific own whole courts and can do as they please.

California seems to be prospering in one direction at least. Claus Spreckles announces his firm intention to promptly put in operation three new sugar beet factories. The amount to be thus invested is over a millon.

Racine people while terribly indignant at the daily outrages in the way of grades, say little. Public meetings should be held and public sentiment placed in the proper path, first in the direction of having a law enacted that will place it out of the power of irresponsible men or for that matter responsible men to change grades at their royal pleasure, and second to place in power intelligent men who understand that something else more than a straight line, is the only thing to be considered in making a new grade. The present way of doing things should forthwith cease in obedience to public sentiment.

Southerners are wrought up to a high state of alarm over the Republican victory in Maryland and Kentucky. The trouble is that the election machinery which they have been so careful to have all their own way, is now placed in the hands of the Republicans. It is certainly fondly hoped that the Republicans with that magnanimity that has always characterized the party, will not proceed to divide the fruit of the triumph with their opponents.

NO CORPORATION COMBINATIONS.

When states grant charters which in their terms convey privileges, that may rightly be called monopolies, some provision should be made by which the people are fully secured in their rights. To say that as a general rule hitherto franchises have been granted by the states, in which terms is meant city councils as well, without any particular thought of the people to say but the truth. It is true a pretense has been made of guarding the community and pretty clauses inserted that read well, but end in the reading.

Perhaps one phase that should be guarded against, but is not, is that of the combination of corporations which possess under their charters certain rights. It is most certain that one of these rights, or special privileges should not be that of combining with any other corporation of any nature, or of arranging prices in combination with any other corporation or firm.

American cities have been corporation ridden until people come to believe that is what they are for, to be made the prey of soulless corporations. Chicago probably furnishes more illustrative instances of this sort of thing than any other American city, and it is but a brief period since the most open and shameless bribery was discovered through which a corporation was able to buy its way though the council. No one pretends anything else but that votes are purchased and the ring manipulating the business flourish under the cover of the indifference of the people, the rascality of their aldermen and mendacity all around.

It is bad enough when one corporation gets tentacles on the people, but when these fellows combine the screws are put on to the extend that human nature revolts. There is some times competition between corporations in our cities, and consequently some benefit derived, but when those corporations combine as is not uncommon in all parts of the country, the people are injured and robbed and receive no protection from the hands of men sworn to do their duty.

One thing the Wisconsin legislature should do next session and that is abolishing all rights of eminent domain which under present rules attach to certain grants or charters. This eminent domain right should not attach to any charter except under the clearest specifications and well guarding the rights of the people. No one corporation should be permitted to in any way combine with another or to arrange for a combination or agreement upon sales and prices. And in this same connection city councils should have their special monopoly of the street taken away and the citizens permitted to have something to say. Then the everlasting grade changing, defective work done and lack of all proper system should be abolished.

There are plenty of men who will be glad to take the present corporation charters and run them in the interest of the people and tax payers, under much more restrictive provisions than now and who will give ample bonds that the terms of the franchises will be carried out to the uttermost.

Electrocutions without legal authority are becoming to common in the country. It must be that the law can devise a punishment for those who are responsible for the sending of men to work among deadly electric wires and equally those who own the wires upon which the deadly fluid speeds its way. It is monstrous that the law permits this murderous slaughter in full public view to go unscathed.

It is high time that the electric lighting and electric street railroads were compelled to put their wires underground, and right well protected even there. Human beings are assuredly entitled to the fullest protection in these days of deadly electric currents and sixty mile a minute trains.

Secretary Carlisle retired by the president, is to go into the supreme court of the United States to replace the late Jackson. The least the president could have done to appreciate the nice sense of political proprieties as most unnecessarily observed by President Harrison in appointing Justice Jackson, Democrat, in the first place, would have been for Mr. Cleveland to have appointed a Republican in the place of Judge Jackson. Mr. Cleveland could have done a most graceful act in appointing Benjamin Harrison himself to succeed Justice Jackson. But Cleveland is not built this way, nor is his party.

Anarchist Altgeld, unfortunately governor of Illinois, carried out his treasonable ideas and hatred of the American flag as to have refused on the occasion of Chicago day at the Atlanta exposition, to be in the parade because of the United States troops in the procession. There are many people who have ideas of this fellow Altgeld, and would have promptly upheld the government if the one in command of the federal soldiers there had arrested Governor Altgeld at once on charge of disloyalty. This sort of thing has got to stop.

The bloomers and divided skirt girls have been holding a sort of athletic field day at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The telegraph account says the games were private, no male gender being permitted to enter the grounds. The reason of this is not clear, because if this bloomer, short and divided skirt business is to go, as if were, the sooner the male gender are accustomed to their use, certainly the better. This is common sense.

Milwaukee has another point to lay before the public. In a table giving the number of saloons in several large cities, in some way Milwaukee was omitted. But this has been remedied by the local statistics which gives one saloon to every 166 inhabitants. This beats the American record, and Milwaukee claims the belt.

LARGE FIGURES.

The last census affords some big figures. While much information has been given out to the public through bulletins, something never attempted in a previous census, yet the final aggregated nature is of the greatest value to say nothing of interest.

The complete total gives 355,401 manufacturing establishment with a capital of $6,524,615,305 and a miscellaneous expense account of $630,944,058, and a wage account of $2,282,823,265. There were reported employed in all 4,711,832 persons. Of this number 461,049 was office force receiving $391,914,049 and all other employes 4,250,783 receiving $1,890,908,747. The aggregated value of all manufactured products was $9,370,107,624 as against $5,369,579,101 in 1880. The cost of material consumed in manufacturing was $5,158,868,353, which leaves $4,211,239,271 as the enhanced value of the raw materials worked up. The census report states that the difference is not to be assumed as all profit because other and numerous items of expense not here deducted enters into the mercantile portion of the business which is not properly within the scope of the census inquiry. In addition to the above totals are 759,527 workers by the piece earning $300,608,579.

The grand total therefore gives the great genuine industrial workers skilled and unskilled at $5,952,208 with a total age account of $2,583,431,841 and adding in the office force as stated above gives an aggregate of workers at 5,952,208 earning $2,95,345,393. The totals show that there were 121,396 children under 15 years employed in the United States earning $16,855,188 included in the above grand totals. There were also included in above totals 845,428 females above 15 years earning $234,416,891. This includes those working in the offices who numbered 43,035 and earning $19,852,079.

The number of business concerns in the country was in 1890 1,193,113. The product of the mines, fields, forests, and waters aggregated $3,500,000,000, making a total aggregate production in all forces nearly 17,000,000,000 annually. Of this vast amount 90 per cent. was consumed at home and 10 per cent. reported.

NO LONGER A LANDSLIDE.

The poor opinion in which the Democratic party is held by the voters cannot be better shown than by a glance at the election last returns. No official figures have yet been compiled, but the estimates are probably quite close enough for all practical purposes. The Philadelphia Press presents these figures in the form of a comparative table as follows:

State.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Massachusetts	35,697	65,327	64,776
New York	24,484	156,108	97,36[illegible]
New Jersey	23,829	48,476	25,908
Pennsylvania	135,146	241,397	17[illegible],247
Maryland	*19,294	2,636	19,016
Ohio	80,095	137,087	95,348
Kentucky	.....	*2,755	17,500
Iowa	32,210	79,306	64,163
Nebraska	6,968	*3,202	10,500
Kansas	.....	37,794	40,000

*Democratic.

"There is no mistaking the significance of the figures. With a Republican majority of over 600,000 in these ten states, it is quite evident that Republican principles have made steady and permanent gains among the people since the Democracy has given an object lesson of its capacity of misgoverning the country. It is no longer a landslide. The voters who are on the Republican side this year may be counted on to remain there. There is scarcely room for doubt that the election of next year will show about the same results in all ten states."

The possibility of the government using the telephone as a method of mail communication will be treated of in the forthcoming postmaster general's report. A 2-cent stamp secures a personal talk. What is the matter of this idea?

The so-called industrial stocks are somewhat like powder magazines to trifle with. People should not gamble in these stocks, they are as a rule the plaything of those who organized them and the football of the stock market.

That the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine, will hold the next house down to its moorings is very certain. Thomas is not going to make any mistakes if he knows it.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge in a published letter takes a proper view of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Cabot thinks next winter congress will embody this doctrine as an integral part of this country to be always maintained at all hazards.

Milwaukee has just witnessed a police raid on the gamblers. But they were the ordinary common herd. The accounts say nothing about any police raid upon the grain and provision and stock gamblers in the Chamber of Commerce.

It may be taken for a fact that from now on there will be more or less politics. But let us keep cool, remembering that old Kentucky and Maryland, my Maryland, are safely Republican.

So Secretary Carlisle is out of the cabinet. The late little Kentucky political revolution is directly responsible therefore.

The position of the Journal that city councils should be deprived of the present rights to interfere with the schools meets with cordial approval.

Let some good citizens try their hands at an injunction whenever the council orders any more grade changing.

We are now assured by a southern paper that in view of the way the Democrats were slaughtered all around the country, that the Democratic victory in Mississippi, is all the more striking. It certainly is.

The reports that some political pipelayers have been discovered getting ready to commence work in a few well chosen localities, is not without foundation.

Chicago papers are full of Huntington's conspiracy as the Inter Ocean puts it. The California papers regard this as a time worn chestnut and Huntington and his agents' thefts of the public streets of San Francisco, and their bandit methods of operating their railroads attract no attention whatever. The California people are so used to being skinned by Huntington that they are perfectly used to it.

How not to do it is as well exemplified in this city as anywhere else on the globe. The whole business in the erection of the new High school, is all the evidence in the world that no city council with its city engineer and his grade barrel in the cellar, should be permitted to have anything to do with the cause of education in any manner. The whole business is a lot of botch work, delays and expense.

If President Cleveland would put as much vigor into his foreign policy as the people put into their rebukes of his administration it would be a daisy.—Kansas City Journal.

Just the size of it. The present administration is but the political agent of foreign governments. There is nothing American about it.

Another year should not be allowed to pass without providing for an efficient system of lake shore protection to a point a good distance south of the Racine college. Main street must be filled in and a good road way run past the college as was at one time the case.

If they keep on with their deep water ways, there will soon be left but a small channel running down the center of the present beds of the great lakes.

His excellency, the governor has issued his annual proclamation making Thursday, Nov. 28, Thanksgiving day.

There are grave suspicions that Mr. Cleveland has not worn a mournful cast of countenance over the recent Democratic defeat. But just the same, the thing went further, much further than Mr. Cleveland and his syndicate friends desired. His goose is cooked as to a third term or any other term.

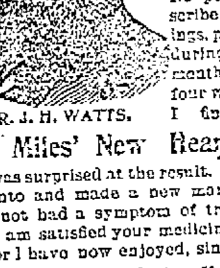
It is now decided that mayors of cities can not sit upon county supervisor boards. The case comes from Oshkosh where under the charter the mayor was made an ex officio member of the board. If the county supervisors know it, they are not going to have any Poo Bah business in theirs.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.



DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.
Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

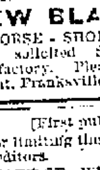
WANTED—Salesmen to sell Seed Potatoes, Farm Seeds and Nursery Stock. Fine chance to increase your income. Liberal terms. Outfit free. Apply at once. W. S. Little Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Steady, energetic man to handle a fast-selling line of goods. Salary or commission. Also splendid side line for a man handling other goods. Hooker, Grover & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

HINDERCORNS. The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

HORSE-SHOEING AND REPAIR WORK solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Franksville, Wis. june 19wky

[First publication Nov. 21, 1895.]

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County. In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jacob Rasmussin, deceased.

Letters having been issued by this Court to Thomas Adland as administrator of the estate of Jacob Rasmussen, deceased, late of said County of Racine.

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered, That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1896,

and

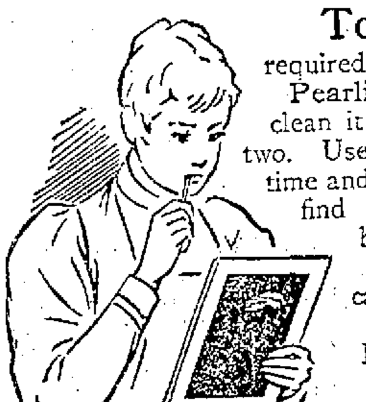
Tuesday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1896,

at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Jacob Rasmussen, deceased.

It is further ordered, That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated this 14th day of November, A. D. 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.
nov21t5



To find the time required to clean your house with Pearline, take the time required to clean it last with soap, and divide by two. Use Pearline, and save half your time and half your labor—then you can find time to do something else besides work.

Pearline will clean your carpets without taking them up. It will clean everything. From the kitchen floor to the daintiest bric-a-brac, there's nothing in sight that isn't cleaned best with Pearline. It saves rubbing.

465

Millions NOW USE Pearline

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

THE NEW FARMERS' MILL Has Started up in Racine at

Cor. 15th St. and C. & N. W. Ry. Track,

We grind your own grain for you, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats and Corn. We also grind Corn Cob and all together, or we will shell your corn and grind it.

PRICES LOW.

No other Mill can compete with us, as we have built ur Mill especially for grinding for farmers.

We give more and better flour than any other Mill ino Wisconsin.

We pay the highest prices for grain, and sell flour and feed at lower prices than you can get elsewhere.

We make no bad accounts, as we always sell for Cash. This is why we sell so cheap.

NO CREDIT.

Mill Grinding Every Day Except Sundays.
All Kinds of Feed Always on Hand.
Good Sheds for Farmers' Teams

ROBERTS & CASE,
Racine Junction, - RACINE, Wis.

THE FLATHEAD VALLEY

The Most Fertile and Prolific Section of the New Northwest, Embracing an Area of Over 11,000 Square Miles, Abounding in Unlimited Resources.

Countless Acres of Farming Lands, Dense Forests of Pine, Fir, Tamarack and Cedar—Fine Coal, Building Stone and Precious Metals—Unexcelled Water Supply.

The Only Portion of Montana Where Irrigation is Wholly Unnecessary and Not Employed in the Cultivation of Crops—Delightful and Healthful Climate—Unsurpassed in Productivenes—HOMES FOR ALL.

THE Flathead country is located in the northwest corner of Montana. The main range of the Rocky Mountains forms the eastern boundary, and the Kootenai range the western. The Flathead Valley is much larger than several of the smaller Eastern states. It comprises prairie lands, timber lands, bench lands and low lands. The resources are agriculture, lumbering, stock ranges, coal, iron, building stone deposits, clay, limestone and precious metals.

As for climate, no part of the continent can present greater charms to the home seeker. The mild seasons are due to the Chinook winds from the Pacific. The air is pure from the surrounding forests of mountain pines and plentiful streams of never failing water from snowy peaks.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Gives the valley shipping facilities west to the Pacific Coast and east to St Paul and Minneapolis.

Kalispell, the county seat of Flathead county, has a population of 2,500 people and is the distributing and receiving point for a large scope of country abounding in untold wealth. It contains three national banks, three newspapers, water works, electric lights, good schools and churches, and all classes of business are represented. It is located on the Flathead river, a navigable stream. Flathead Lake near by, is the largest body of fresh water in the Rocky Mountains.

For information about the Flathead Valley, address C. E. CONRAD, Kalispell, Mont., or F. I. WHITNEY, G. P. & T. A., G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SUBSCRIBE NOW
TO THE
N. Y. Weekly Press,

An up-to-date Republican National Newspaper, containing 84 columns of excellent reading matter, with the following special features: Market Report, the most complete published; Letters on economic subjects, by George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economics; Sermon, by a leading New York minister; Story Page; Woman's Page; Youth's Page, to which Dan Beard contributes; G. A. R. News; Funny Pictures and News from Washington and abroad. During the Fall Campaign the paper will pay particular attention to NATIONAL POLITICAL NEWS.

By a special agreement we are able to send this paper and

The Weekly Journal

FOR

One Year For Only $1.25.

Address all orders to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

Send your name and address to NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS, 38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY, and a sample copy will be mailed to you.

MORE MASSACRES.

Eight Hundred Christians Massacred at Kharput.

Eight Out of Twelve American Mission Buildings Destroyed.

The Missionaries Escaped Unharmed—Turkish Soldiers do Not Lift a Hand to Help — European Power Will Soon Occupy Syria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—Eight hundred people were massacred by Musselmans at Kharput and eight out of the 12 buildings belonging to the American missions were sacked and burned. The missionaries escaped.

ROME, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Alexandretta, northern Syria, says a massacre of christians occurred in the vicinity of that town in the presence of 300 Turkish soldiers who rendered no assistance. The European residents of Alexandretta are in danger.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—News from Asia Minor continue grave, confirming beyond a doubt the impression that the revolutionary movement has assumed proportions placing it beyond the control of Turkish authorities even if they really were desirous of punishing the Musselmans for massacring the Armenians. In fact it is considered very doubtful whether the Turkish troops would fire on the Musselmans even if ordered.

It is now known that 800 were victims of the Kharput massacre and eight of the 12 buildings belonging to missionaries there were burned in spite of the assurances of the porte to the United States ambassador, that the lives and property of Americans would be protected and in spite of the fact that it had been announced Turkish guards had been detailed at the mission. The American missionaries, however, managed to escape and are now in a place of safety. The inhabitants around Kharput are short of food and if cold weather came on suddenly there would be much loss of life.

From Gurun in Villayet of Sivas where the Kurds have been besieging 4,000 Armenians, it is reported all the Armenians have been massacred. In the district of Mardin there were a large number of Chaldean and Syrian christians. Many villages were burned, and the people are destitute, sick and starving. This outbreak is regarded s very significant, indicating that a systematic campaign is being directed from Yildiz Kiosk against all christians, not merely Armenian christians. It is believed this feature will immediately attract the attention of European powers. The claim of the Turks that at Sivas and elsewhere the Armenians were the aggressors has been disapproved by the fact that at Sivas hundreds of Armenians were killed and only ten Turks.

The report that Jesuit priests under French protection had been murdered proves to be untrue. There was a riot but the priests managed to escape, and are now safe.

Numerous arrests continue here. It is reported that 400 Turkish theological students were recently arrested presumably for being implicated in posting revolutionary placards. The military cadets in common with the army and navy are said to be strongly imbued with the revolutionary spirit. It is reported that the powers will join in a note to the porte, saying that matters have reached a state in Asia Minor, where it is evident the sultan's authority is not sufficient to cope with the situation, and it has become necessary for the powers in the interest of christianity and humanity to put an end to the disorders by occupying various portions of Turkey until order has been fully restored and a better system of government inaugurated.

To carry out the policy of the powers the strongest fleet ever gathered together is being assembled at Salonica bay. It will consist of 30 British warships including a dozen battle ships of the first class, a dozen French ships, half of them battle ships, eight Italian war ships, half of them first class battle ships, 12 Russian war ships, of which four are battle ships, besides several Austrian and German war ships.

Information From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—A Constantinople cablegram from United States Minister Terrell confirms the Associated Press report of the massacre of 800 persons by Turks at Kharput and the destruction of a large amount of American mission property. The scene of the massacre is far inland beyond the reach of a man-of-war which would be obliged to pass through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea to approach even the neighboring coast. It was from an apprehension of the trouble on the Syrian coast that the United States steamship Marblehead was stationed there recently. She had been cruising along the coast but unfortunately just when the massacre is reported to have occurred at Alexandretta she was about to sail down the coast. Admiral Selfridge cabled today from Marseilles, that he had sailed with the flagship San Francisco for Alexandretta. The distance is 1,500 miles and it will take him five days to reach there.

CONSTERNATION IN BOSTON.

The Home of the American Foreign Mission Board Greatly Wrought up Over the Massacres.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—News of the massacre and destruction of mission buildings at Kharput was communicated to the American foreign mission board by the Associated Press and caused the greatest consternation, as this mission, was not only one of the most prosperous but was also considered the most secure from trouble. The Kharput mission was in the center of a large number of villages covering an extended plain in which Armenians were in the majority. It is the seat of Euphrates college. There were 15 out stations within ten miles of the city. The limits of the Kharput station embraced a district one-third as large as New England. The mission was established in 1855. There are now 25 churches with a membership of 3,000. The value of the property destroyed is $75,000 to $100,000 dollars.

The board received the following cablegram from Rev. H. O. Dwight at Constantinople: "Five hundred people killed in Harpool, eight of 12 mission buildings burned; lives spared, houses stripped. Turks will regard it as a test of American intention to defend the missions. No missionaries were anywhere killed. Villages are everywhere desolated and the people naked and starving. Instant help needed."

FATAL FIRE IN DETROIT.

Improved Match Co. Factory Burned This Morning -- Three Employes Dead.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—The factory of the Improved Match company burned this morning. Three lives were lost. The dead are: Reuben Davis, John Wagner and Agnes Yettko. It is thought the fire started by friction. The flames spread with great rapidity. The other employes escaped. Davis and Wagner assisted by the Yettke girl secured the fire hose and attempted to put out the fire. Before they were aware of their danger the flames had sprung up all around them and they were unable to escape. The financial loss is $60,000. The Improved Match company was a new concern outside the trust and was incorporated only last week.

HAD NO CITY LICENSE.

Saloon Keepers Pay a Fine in Justice Court.

Several weeks ago Meisner & Richmond fitted up a saloon at the corner of Fourth and Wisconsin street and commenced business without a license. They made an application for a license but kept on running without it being granted. They were warned by Chief of Police Johnson but failed to heed the warning and the result was that Miesner was arrested yesterday charged with selling liquor without a license, pleaded guilty nd was fined $3 and costs by Justice Wentworth. Today Richmond was arrested on the same charge and will no doubt plead guilty.

RUSSELL IS IN BELGIUM.

The Criminal at Bruges Has Been Identified as the Springfield, Ill. Post Office Robber.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16. — It is stated at the postoffice department that the man held at Bugres, Belgium, is Russell, the Springfield, Ills., postoffice robber, who escaped from the Ludlow street jail, New York. Photographs of him sent here have been completely identified. It is stated that the other men under arrest at Bugres are not wanted by the department. It is doubtful whether Russell can be extradited under the Belgium law.

IN THE WRONG CAR.

Express Robbers in New Jersey Break Into the Merchandise Car.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—At Morrisville, Pa., last night, three robbers attempted to rob an express train on the Pennsylvania road from Jersey City. They secreted themselves at Jersey City and broke into the car on the way. They missed the money car and got into the car containing only merchandise. At Morrisville finding they were foiled, they put on the air brakes, slowed up the train, and jumped off and escaped.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

Free Silver Contingent Will Organize at Nashville Tomorrow.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16—Prominent free silver Democrats meet here tomorrow to organize the party in the state with a view to the selection of silver delegates to the next national convention.

ROADS AGAIN BEATEN.

Judge Kelley of St. Paul Decides Against the Great Northern-Northern Pacific Consolidation.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 16.—Judge Kelly of the district court, has decided the suit of the state against the proposed Great Northern and Northern Pacific consolidation adversely to the roads.

THE DAY AT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 16.—Because of a split in the board of women commissioners from Kentucky several sets of Kentucky day exercises were held on the exposition grounds. The Kentucky state commissioners appointed by the governor presented the programme in the auditorium. Governor elect Bradley of Kentucky, Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania, Governor Greenhalge of Massachusetts and Governor Lippitt of Rhode Island made short talks.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—An imperial manifesto has been issued announcing the birth of a daughter to the czarina.

$20,000 for Racine Harbor.

The annual report of Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, to the secretary of war has been made. Under the head of estimates for continuing the work on the more important river and harbor projects, $20,000 is recommended for Racine, and also $20,000 for Waukegan; Sheboygan, $25,000.

THE SECOND ANNUAL.

Court Racine, No. 1526, Second Annual Entertainment.

Proved a Grand Success in Every Particular.

Several Hundred People Present and Hear a Fine Programme—Distinguished Officers Present—Society Growing.

Court Racine, No. 1526, Independent Order of Foresters, of this city, was organized a little over two years ago. They commenced with 15 charter members and at present have over 60. It is considered one of the best fraternal organizations in the world. There are sick benefits and an insurance of from $500 to $3,000, in case of death.

H. O. Frank is the chief ranger of the local society, and Fred Schmidt the vice chief ranger. The members embrace many of the leading and influential citizens of the Belle City. Several days ago the announcement was made that No. 1526 would tender their second annual entertainment, ball and supper at the handsome Odd Fellows hall on Wisconsin street.

Last evening was the time and 8 o'clock the hour. Long before that time the spacious hall, beautifully decorated and illuminated, was crowded to its utmost capacity. The committee of arrangement: George Anderson, John Fennell, Henry Berong, Hans Christianson and Emil Summers were present and saw to it that every guest had a seat and was made at home.

Dr. Walter S. Haven was chosen as the master of ceremonies and after announcing the object of the gathering and welcoming the people in behalf of the Independent Order of Foresters, made a short and interesting address pertaining to the society, its objects, benefits, etc.

The Columbian orchestra, C. A. Gilman leader, discoursed selections and Miss Hinchliffe rendered a vocal solo with sweet effect and received loud applause.

An instrumental duet by Mr. Max Heck on the zither and Miss Freeman on the piano, was received with thunders of applause. Mr. Gunderson a gentlemen with a fine and well cultivated voice, sang a solo. Miss Le Poidevin played a piano solo and is a musician of more than passing ability. Charles Rasmussen, 13 years of age, astonished his friends as well as the audience, in a remarkable wand drill. It was one of the best exhibitions yet witnessed in this city and the lad stands at the top of the ladder in that line. Mr. W. McHale favored the vast audience with "The Beauties of the Bard." It was entirely new and at the same time novel for a Racine audience and the gentleman kept the audience in good humor for half an hour. Although the applause was deafening he failed to respond. Henry Schlegel, who has been heard by Racine audiences on numerous occasions, played a cornet solo and it was excellent. Miss Vincent of Kenosha, and Mr. Harris of this city, favored the assembly with a vocal duet and it was one of the best numbers on the programme. The lady possesses an extraordinary sweet and pleasing voice. The Washburn trio, or Mandolin club, composed of Messrs. E. Johnson, F. Hartig and F. Olsen, played selections and were obliged to respond to an encore. Emil Summers gave an exhibition of club swinging that at once placed him among the leaders in that line.

Colonel B. F. Parker, high chief ranger of the I. O. F., of the state of Wisconsin was introduced and made a few brief remarks in regard to the society and its benefits. Then came Miss Tillie Harper, a little miss with an astonishingly sweet and perfectly cultivated voice. She sang a solo and was received with applause that shook the walls of the building.

The programme concluded with a saxaphone solo, by Mr. C. A. Gilman. It was a remarkable performance and the tones which Mr. Gilman got from this difficult instrument were clear and sweet. There is not a better musician in the city than Mr. Gilman and it is by hard and faithful work that he has reached the high reputation he enjoys.

Supper was announced and never did a dining room present a more inviting appearance. The tables were loaded with good things and Mrs. John Fennell, a charming lady, and Mrs. George Anderson, Mrs. Henry Schmidt and other ladies attended to the wants of the hungry.

The inner man satisfied there was dancing and both the young and old took part.

Altogether the second annual ball of the society was a grand success and the members are to be congratulated.

Among the distinguished visitors present were: Colonel B. F. Parker of Milwaukee, high chief ranger of Wisconsin; Col. J. F. Long, deputy supreme ranger of Illinois; W. A. Van Ess, D. S. C. R. of Milwaukee; S. Samuels, D. S. C. R., and 15 others from Milwaukee.

An Eye Gouged Out.

A few days ago Carl Jacobson, an amateur hunter residing on Blake alley, shot a fishhawk, slightly wounding it. As soon as the bird fell to the ground a valuable hunting dog owned by Mr. Jacobson pounced upon it. The bird showed fight and succeeded in gouging out one of the dog's eyes before it was killed. It is being mounted by Frank Kammerer, the taxidermist.

GEN. WRIGHT SINKING.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 16.—General Wright is not expected to live the day out. He is more restless and passed a bad night.

INJUNCTION SERVED.

Restraining the City of Kenosha From Building a Walk.

In the circuit court yesterday, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, through its attorneys, filed temporary injunction papers of the city of Kenosha, restraining that city from building side walks along what is known as West Main street, north from Oak street.

The action is caused by an ordinance passed by the city council recently requiring the railroad company to put up gates as Middle street where said street crosses the tracks, and to build a sidewalk along the east side of their tracks from Oak street north of Broad street.

The company, after having been served with notice, put up the gate, but built a fence across West Main street at the north side of Oak, and now asks the city to show ownership of West Main street from that point north, the company claiming that no street has ever been laid out or platted north of Oak street, and that they are possessed of the property so claimed.

The city, after serving two notices on the company to build this piece of walk, and after granting time on each notice, was proceeding to construct the walk, itself when this notice was served.

This morning in the circuit court a motion was made to show cause why this injunction should not be permanent. The case was continued for an indefinite period.

JUSTICES' BILLS LESS.

Five Hundred Dollars Difference in the Bills of Last Year and This.

The resolution introduced in the county board by Supervisor Shenkenberg of Waterford, which provides for a slashing cut in the fees of justices and marshals, has caused more or less unfavorable comment among the legal profession. The bills presented to the board this year are nearly $500 less than the bills allowed by the board last year, and still the county solons are advocating a cut of 100 per cent or more. Here is a comparison of this year's bills and those allowed last year to the city's justices:

BILLS ALLOWED IN 1894.

R. L. Upchurch	$ 598 44
J. T. Wentworth	1,678 49
D. J. Morey	1,364 78
Total	$3,641 71

BILLS PRESENTED IN 1895.

D. J. Morey	$1,908 58
J. T. Wentworth	1,289 31
Total	$3,197 89

There is a difference of $443.82, and when the board gets through auditing them it is safe to say that the difference will be $500 or more. City Marshal Esson's actual bill this year is nearly $400 less than it was a year ago.

OBITUARY.

Stadicks.

Lena Stadick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Stadicks died at their home, 1626 Douglas avenue, this morning of apoplexy, aged 8 years. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 1:30 from the house and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Lutheran church.

Hogan.

Bessie Frances, the 3-year and 9 months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Hogan, died at their home at the Rapids this morning of brain fever. Deceased was a bright and winsome little girl and beloved by all who knew her. The parents will have the heartfelt sympathy of all in their sad bereavement. Funeral Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Patrick's church.

Dembrowsky.

Agnes Dembrowsky died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dembrowsky, 1430 Clark street, this morning of consumption, aged 18 years and 7 months. The funeral will be held from the Holy Name church Monday morning, at 9 o'clock.

OVERWORK

—INDUCED—

Nervous Prostration

Complete Recovery by the Use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Some years ago, as a result of too close attention to business, my health failed. I became weak, nervous, was unable to look after my interests, and manifested all the symptoms of a decline. I took three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, began to improve at once,

and gradually increased my weight from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred pounds. Since then, I and my family have used this medicine when needed, and we are all in the best of health, a fact which we attribute to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I believe my children would have been fatherless to-day had it not been for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which preparation I cannot say too much."—H. O. Hixson, Postmaster and Planter, Kinard's, S. C.

Ayer's THE ONLY Sarsaparilla

RECEIVING MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

AYER'S Pills Save Doctor's Bills.

WAIT FOR CONGRESS.

Cleveland Will Not Issue More Bonds.

Washington Authorities Dickering to Secure Gold From the New York Bankers.

But Not Until the Reserve Drops to $75,000,000—Nearly Two Millions Taken For Export Today.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—One million seven hundred thousand dollars in gold was taken for export today.

The Journal says: "President Cleveland has decided to wait for action by congress before making another bond issue. Washington authorities are in correspondence with New York bankers relative to the issue and probably they will accept the proposition which is that when the gold reserve falls to $75,000,000, the banks shall deposit $25,000,000 in gold taking in return 4 per cent. bonds on a 3 per cent basis."

The gold shipments this week aggregated over $3,500,000.000. Sterling exchange is still strong. It is believed that intermittent movement will continue until the holidays. What will happen thereafter the treasury officials do not care to discuss.

MAY SHAVE SUNDAY.

Judge Gibbons Decides the Illinois Sunday Closing Law Unconstitutional.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—Judge Gibbons of the superior court, decided the law passed by the last session of the legislature compelling barbers in this state to close their shops Sunday unconstitutional on the grounds that it is class legislation.

JESSE COLE SUICIDES.

KEARNEY, Mo., Nov. 16.—Jesse Cole aged 67, a brother of Zerelda Samuels, the mother of the noted outlaws Frank and Jesse James, shot himself dead today.

FIRE AT FLORA, ILL.

FLORA, Ills., Nov. 16.—F. C. Smith's clothing store, Meyer brothers grocery store and Chris Meyers' drug store were burned this morning. Loss $15,000.

FIVE LONDON FAILURES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—There were five failures on the stock exchange today.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
A. A.	Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.	Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C.	Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.	Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.	Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.	Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.	Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H. H.	Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.	Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.	Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for **Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,** and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
9.35 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
12.35 p. m.	11.50 a. m.
3.50 p. m.	1.40 p. m.
	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7.25 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
10.55 a. m.	1.40 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
12.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
For the West.	**From the West.**
12.35 p. m.	8.17 a. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7.25 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
10.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
For Chicago.	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
10.00 a. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
For the West.	**From the West.**
3.50 p. m.	8.17 a. m.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE RACINE AS FOLLOWS:

Going North.	Going South.
11.52 p. m. daily	5.33 a. m. daily
4.22 a. m. ex. Sunday	7.50 a. m. daily
8.47 a. m. Sunday only	8.26 a. m. ex. Sunday
9.00 a. m. ex. Sunday	9.35 a. m. ex. Sunday
10.15 a. m. daily	11.35 a. m. daily
1.05 p. m. ex. Sunday	2.20 p. m. ex. Sunday
3.50 p. m. ex. Sunday	4.35 p. m. daily
4.22 p. m. daily	7.52 p. m. daily
6.35 p. m. daily	
7.50 p. m. ex. Sunday	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a. m. daily	7.35 a. m. ex. Sunday
12.45 p. m. daily	12.25 p. m. ex. Sunday
4.55 p. m. daily	4.25 p. m. daily
	8.05 a. m. Sunday only
	12.20 a. m. Sunday only

C. S. HENRY, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

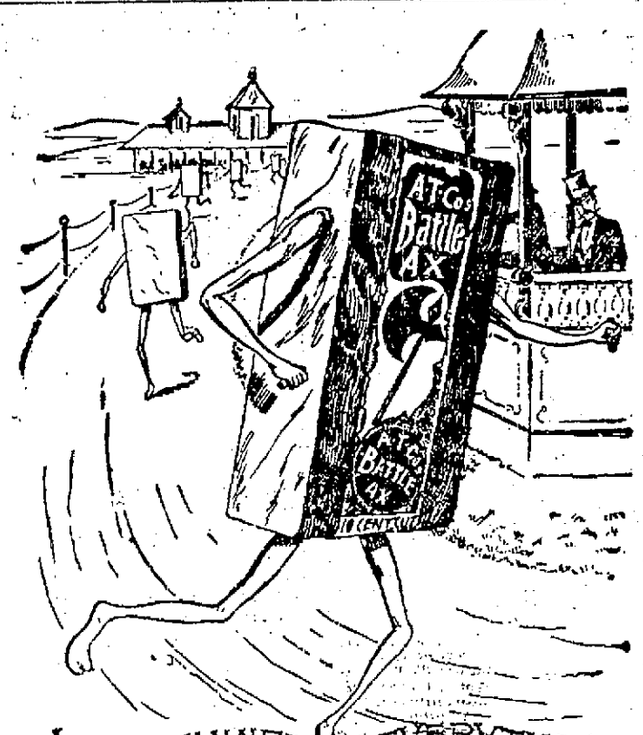
MAILS LEAVE THE POSTOFFICE AS FOLLOWS:

7.40 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
9.20 a. m.—North and West.
9.45 a. m.—North.
10.40 a. m.—South and East
12.05 a. m.—South and East.
12.20 p. m.—West and North.
12.35 p. m.—North.
1.50 p. m.—South and East.
3.30 p. m.—West and South.
4.10 p. m.—South, East and West.
6.05 p. m.—North.
7.05 p. m.—North and West.
7.15 p. m.—North, South, East and West.
9.00 p. m.—North, South, East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE AT POSTOFFICE:

6.30 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
8.35 a. m.—North and West.
10.35 a. m.—South, East and West.
11.50 a. m.—North and West.
1.15 p. m.—South, East and West.
1.45 p. m.—South.
2.35 p. m.—North.
4.50 p. m.—North and South.
6.15 p. m.—North and West.
6.45 p. m.—South, East and West.
8.00 p. m.—North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER RAMON, Mailing Clerk.



ITS A WINNER EVERYTIME

BATTLE AX PLUG IN THE LEAD

BATTLE AX PLUG

HAS JUMPED INTO PUBLIC FAVOR ON ACCOUNT OF ITS SIZE AND QUALITY. ITS

A GREAT BIG PIECE

OF HIGH GRADE TOBACCO FOR

10 CENTS

THE NAME OF THE NEXT

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

OF NOVEMBER 4TH, 1896.

Public interest will steadily increase, and the disappointment of the men whose votes turned the scale at the last election, with the results under the administration they elected, will make the campaign the most intensely exciting in the history of the country.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

the leading Republican family newspaper of the United States, will publish all the political news of the day, interesting to every American citizen regardless of party affiliations. Also general news in attractive form, foreign correspondence covering the news of the world, an agricultural department second to none in the country, market reports which are recognized authority, fascinating short stories, complete in each number, the cream of humorous papers, foreign and domestic, with their best comic pictures, fashion plates and elaborate descriptions of woman's attire, with a varied and attractive department of household interest. The "New York Weekly Tribune" is an ideal family paper, with a circulation larger than that of any other weekly publication in the country issued from the office of a daily. Large changes are being made in its details, tending to give it greater life and variety, and especially more interest to the women and young people of the household. A SPECIAL CONTRACT enables us to offer this splendid journal and

THE RACINE JOURNAL

—FOR—

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.10,

CASH IN ADVANCE.

(The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME.

Address all orders to THE RACINE JOURNAL.

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to GEO. W. BEST, Room 2, Tribune Building, New York City, and a sample copy of The New York Weekly Tribune will be mailed to you.

THE INTER OCEAN

—IS THE—

Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West And Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL { DAILY (without Sunday) ..... $6.00 per year
DAILY (with Sunday) ..... $8.00 per year
The Weekly Inter Ocean PER YEAR $1.00

AS A NEWSPAPER THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean

AS A FAMILY PAPER IS NOT EXCELLED BY ANY.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. ITS YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. ITS LITERARY FEATURES are unequaled.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It also gives them THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

IT IS A TWELVE-PAGE PAPER.

THE INTER OCEAN IS PUBLISHED IN CHICAGO, THE NEWS AND COMMERCIAL CENTER OF ALL WEST OF THE ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, AND IS BETTER ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF THAT SECTION THAN ANY PAPER FARTHER EAST.

It is in accord with the people of the West both in Politics and Literature.

Please remember that the price of The Weekly Inter Ocean is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

ONLY 12 CTS. A WEEK FOR THE JOURNAL—FRESH NEWS ALWAYS.

WAS A CLOSE GAME.

Played at the College Campus Yesterday Afternoon.

The College Eleven Shut Out by a Patched-up Team.

The Foot Ball Game of the Season Will be Played Tomorrow—Interesting Happenings on the Gridiron.

An interesting game of foot ball was played at the college campus yesterday afternoon between the College eleven and the Racines. Only seven of the Racine players put in an appearance and the balance of the team was made up of four High school players. It was the intention of the college boys to win the game, for they had their best team on the field and were strengthened by the addition of Earl of Chicago. They had also practiced faithfully for the event, only to be vanquished by a score for 6 to 0.

The Racine club lacked the services of Captain Lewis, Hueffner, Baker, Guilbert, Weisman and Morse, five of their best players. Sugden was taken from the line and played full back and Smiedling played one of the halves with Herzog.

Harbridge played center, Dixon quarter back, Johnson, Rodway, Rickeman, Rand, Leonard and Williams played on the line. Only one 35 minute half was p[illegible] Herzog made a touch down and [illegible] kicked goal. The game was h[illegible]ntested but was devoid of any slugging on either side. Harbridge played a fine game at center, while Rogers, Earl and Lewis for the college boy, kept the city chaps guessing. The game was called with the ball on the college 20-yard line.

The Game Tomorrow.

Tomorrow the foot ball game of the season will be played at the Exposition grounds, when the local eleven will meet the strong eleven from the Milwaukee Athletic club. Captain Lewis will get together his strongest team, for a hard contest will have to be fought if a victory is to be gained. The Milwaukee Sentinel of this morning, says:

"The Milwaukee eleven practiced at Milwaukee park yesterday afternoon. The grounds were quite wet so that most of the time was spent in passing the ball and perfecting the men at signals. The game for tomorrow with the Racine Athletic club has been transferred to Racine by mutual consent. The local men feel quite confident of a victory, as the team is at present stronger than at any time this season. Captain Bolzendahl will go through the signals with his men at the armory this evening and the team that will line up against Racine will be chosen."

Foot Ball Notes.

The Milwaukee Athletic club is endeavoring to arrange a game with Wisconsin state university eleven for Thanksgiving day. If the deal is closed, why would it not be good policy to secure the eleven from the St. John's Military academy at Delafield, for a game here on that day. St. John was to have played at Milwaukee Thanksgiving day, but if the Madison deal is carried out, St. John will be without a game.

The Racines will play the Milwaukee Athletic club tomorrow afternoon at Exposition park. The game will be called at 3:15 p. m.

The Racines will line up as follows tomorrow: Baker, r. e.; Hueffner, r. t.; Weismann, r. g.; Harbridge, c.; Pister, l. g.; Sugden, l. e.; Dixon, q. b.; Herzog, r. h. b.; Smiedling, l. h. b.; Rogers, f. b.; Johnson, Rodway and Horlick, substitutes.

Rogers, the clever young player of the College eleven, will play full back for the Racines tomorrow in place of Capt. Lewis, who is disabled.

CITY BREVITIES.

The ball of the Liberal Reform club will be open next Sunday for reading and conversation from 2 to 5 o'clock. All are invited.

Work on the interior of the new Lakeside pavilion has been delayed some ten days owing to the non-arrival of material.

The holiday season is fast drawing upon us. Look at the beautiful displays in our merchants' show windows and be convinced.

The court house, with the circuit court and the county board in session, is the center of attraction this week.

The members of Racine Court No. 1526, I. O. F., will give an entertainment and dance at Odd Fellows' hall this evening. Delegations and high officers from Chicago, Milwaukee and Kenosha will be present.

The Danish gymnasium will give a private dancing party tomorrow evening at their gymnasium on State street.

Prof. Alexander Erickson, of Evanston, will deliver a lecture at the Swedish M. E. church this evening. The gentleman will take for his subject, "Is Life Worth Living."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. I. M. Ingalls, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. A. C. Grier, returned to her home in Milwaukee.

Miss Laura Kelly and William Schweitzer, well known North Side young people, will be united in marriage next Tuesday at St. Patricks church.

Miss Margaret Dapfonten of Iowa, and John E. Hatch of Chicago, were united in marriage last evening by Justice Morey.

Tomorrow evening, at Geo. Setter's, on Pearl street, a farewell reception will be given to Thomas Loggie and Robt. Setter, who leave Monday for a visit to Scotland. All Scotch and German friends are invited.

AN ALPHABETICAL SUPPER.

Given at the Congregational Church by the Y. P. S. C. E.

Following the lead of those who have tendered the Alphabetical suppers at the Congregational church during the year past, the Y. P. S. C. E., society provided a spread last evening and feasted about 100 guests. Everything was in apple pie order and the viands received ample justice.

The post-prandial programme under the direction of Angus Calendar, consisted of a fine vocal quartette by Messrs. Jones, Lund, Testevin and Morey. After this various toasts were proposed and different persons in the room were called on to respond in three minute speeches, the fun being that no one knew what he was to speak about until he or she reached the rostrum, at which time the subject was announced. Some very telling bits of oratory were evolved by this process. Mr. D. O. Hibbard responded to the subject, "Eugene Field."

W. H. Turnbull's subject was, "What I know about Cycling"; A. H. Miller's theme was, "The Marlborough Wedding"; Miss Peck's "What I know about Boat Riding"; Lucius Fisher's, "The effect the Chicago Drainage Canal would have upon Lake Michigan"; A. F. Morey's, "What I know about Foot Ball"; D. J. Morey's, "Our Board of Supervisors"; Frank Austin's "Base Ball;" Mrs. Beyer's "Church Sociables;" Jessie Hinchliffe's, "Japanese Napkins;" Charles Wilhelm's "The Effect of the Recent Elections on the Prosperity of the Country." The speakers treated their topics in a liberal off-hand manner and the rest of the folks got a good deal of amusement out of it if the speakers themselves did not.

List of Patents Granted.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Frank C. Armbruster, Milwaukee, window; David W. Curtis, Fort Atkinson, apparatus for treating milk or cream; Frank A. Drake, Milwaukee, panoramic camera; Miles A. Hanson, Port Washington, revolving chair; F. P. Ide, Eau Claire, regulation of alternating generators; James H. Phelps, Sharon, pianoforte action; Joel Rich, Juneau, automatic wagon brake; William Schuelke, Milwaukee, organ; Henry C. Swan, Oshkosh, step-pad design.

Gasoline Stove on Fire.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening Mrs. Jacob Kersten lighted her gasoline stove at her Main street home for the purpose of preparing supper. There was a leak somewhere and the stove caught fire. An alarm was sent in and the fire department responded. Before the firemen arrived at the scene Mr. James Hunter and others had carried the burning stove out of the house and all danger was passed. The interior of the house was somewhat smoked, but the damage will be nominal.

Arrested at Kenosha.

A Kenosha officer arrived in the city last night, having in charge a well known young farmer who visited Kenosha, got drunk, created a disturbance and was arrested. The officer came up so that the young fellow could see friends and secure the money necessary to pay the fine. Hereafter he will keep away from Kenosha.

Then and Now.

What a great change in sentiment occurs in a few short years. There was a time when it took some tall arguments to induce the county board to build an insane asylum. Now every supervisor in the county is dead in love with that institution and are proud of the excellent showing it has made during the past year.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

The claim of being the youngest mother in the state of Oregon is made for Mrs. J. F. Magee, wife of the marshal of Mitchell township, who is a little over 15 years old and has a handsome and healthy boy baby.

An American who met William Waldorf Astor in a little hotel on the summit of a Swiss mountain says that the expatriated millionaire has grown very stout of recent years, and his appearance is that of a typical Englishman.

A frame holding four ink bottles, brought together by Mme. Victor Hugo in 1860, is on exhibition in Paris. They belonged to Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Alexandre Dumas pere, and George Sand. Each is accompanied by an autograph letter attesting its authenticity.

A curiosity in litigation was the damage suit of Mrs. Mary A. Clark of Lawrence county, Missouri, against Ed. Hill, for driving her husband insane by threats. She recovered $500.

The Duke of Marlborough denies that he wears red neckties.

John Y. McKane is a born boss. He is now boss of his gang in the stone quarry at Sing Sing.

Northern Michigan is swamped under a phenomenal growth of potatoes. Many farmers put all of their money into potatoes this year, and are in hard straits now because while having realized a handsome crop, they can't realize anything on it.

China is about to establish a new foreign university at Teintsin, where science, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, mining and law will be taught by foreign professors.

Flogging as a punishment for girls is what the London school board wants to introduce into the industrial schools. A short time ago it was considering the advisability of turning out the school teachers who did not agree with its theories of religious instruction.

The new constitution of South Carolina expressly prohibits all future legislatures in that state from clothing women with suffrage. The equal suffragists will enter this in their note books as the crime of '95.—Kansas City Journal.

A $30,000 ESTATE.

Sensational Case Which Will Interest Racine People.

How Mr. Shenkenberger Secured a Marriage Certificate.

Came Here and was Married to a Woman Supposed to be Dead—A Judge Shocked When He Learned the Facts.

A case was settled at Milwaukee yesterday that is of more than passing interest to Racine people for the reason that the parties interested were married in this city by Justice Morey through misrepresenting facts. It was a contest over the property of Catherine Rothe. The settlement was made by signing a stipulation between the various parties dismissing the appeal of August Schenkenberger and the issuing of an order by Judge Johnson remanding the case to the probate court. A Milwaukee paper says of the case: For a period of a quarter of a quarter of a century, August Schenkenberger the Martin street livery man, was reputed to be the husband of Catherine Rothe, but when he claimed the $30,000 estate, a brother in Germany set up the claim that there was no marriage between the parties, and that he was the heir. The probate court found for the brother. The liveryman took an appeal to the circuit court.

The brother is Christoph Wenzel, of Dreieichenhain, Germany. He is represented in Milwaukee by his brother-in-law, Henry Appel, and Phillipene Appel of 257 Hamilton street. On April 17, 1895, he went before the Grossherzoglicheshamtsgericht and executed the power of attorney to the Milwaukeeans to make the settlement. Reitbrock and Halsey also looked out for his interests. August Schenkenberger was represented by Henry J. Killilea. The order of the court is that the appeal be dismissed without cost to either party and that the property be divided in equal moieties between the claimant and contestant. In order to do this the real estate on the corner of Martin and East Water streets is to be sold and certain charges are made against the liveryman for the use of the property.

The case was a very interesting and sensational one. Mr. Schenkenberger claimed that he had lost his original marriage certificate. It came out in the probate court that he took a woman to Racine after after Mrs. Rothe was dead and pretended that she was Mrs. Rothe, went through a marriage ceremony and induced the justice of the peace to date the certificate back to a time when Mrs. Rothe was living. When this evidence came out in the probate court the venerable Judge Mann was quite shocked. A great quantity of evidence was introduced tending to show that the neighbors had always considered Mrs. Rothe Mr. Schenkenberger's wife and that she had spoken of him as her husband.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Motorman Lynch of Janesville was exonerated from all blame in the accident in which Mr. and Mrs. Edward Loy lost their lives.

The county board of Portage county has allowed $580, the amount of bills incurred in the treatment of inebriates under the law enacted by the last legislature.

Frank Sturges, who was sentenced to state's prison two years ago for a five-year term for attempting to kill his brother, has been pardoned by Gov. Upham.

Pensions have been granted persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—John Christian Graf, Fredonia, Ozaukee county; Thomas Stewart, Ridgeway, Iowa county. Renewal and Increase—William Babcock, Neenah, Winnebago county; Louis Jarardan, West De Pere, Brown county. Reissue—James O'Sullivan, Chippewa Falls. Original widow—Mahala Austin, Lodi, Columbia county.

In a letter to Adjt.-General Charles King, Capt. W. P. Evans, U. S. A., who was detailed by the secretary of war as military instructor at the State university in place of Lieut. Chynoweth, resigned, says he has declined the appointment, as his physical condition is such that it would not be wise to burden himself with much work. Capt. Evans has forwarded his declination to the War department.

Edgar W. Sheldon, serving six months for larceny, who escaped Aug. 18 and was retaken on Oct. 22, and John Wright, who was to be taken to Manhattan, Ill., to be tried for horse stealing, obtained possession of a number of machinist's hack-saws in some manner unknown, and sawed their way through a series of circular inch bars and made their escape from the Fond du Lac jail.

The trial of the suit of John A. Daniels against the trustees of the order of United Workmen began in the circuit at La Crosse. After the jury was empaneled, Judge Wyman informed the attorneys that he was a member of the order, and did not desire to try the issue. Thereupon the case was continued to an adjourned term at which Judge Bundy will be asked to preside.

The strange disappearance of Newman McMillan from Two Harbors on Oct. 11 last, and the inability of the authorities to obtain any trace of him, continues to be a source of speculation in official circles and the belief grows that the man was murdered in the woods by Henry Lamon of Wausau, who is now confined at Superior for the alleged killing of the sailor whose body was found near Dedham, last September.

CHARACTER IN LEGS.

Uncertain, Sloppy Lower Extremities Mark Their Owners as Failures In Life.

"Did you ever notice," asked the observant Jerseyman, "that you could never tell what the general character of a man for efficiency and ability is simply by seeing his head and face and the upper part of his body? It is a fact. You have got to see a man's legs to be able to give a fair estimate of him, and if this rule applies as surely to women—and of that I can't speak with anything like certainty from lack of chances to make observations—then the quicker the rage for bicycle riding comes in the better it will be for the young men who are seeking wives—that is, of course, supposing that they are going to exercise some judgment in making their selections.

"The manner in which I was first led to observe this was through a man who occupied the humble place of cashier in a cheap restaurant. Why a man with such an intellectual face should be occupying such a cheap place was a fresh source of wonder to me every time I saw him there. His head was well formed, his voice, and manners were those of a man well brought up, his hands were shapely, and the whole of his body, so far as could be seen as he stood behind the cash counter, was that of an active, well formed, vigorous man.

"But one day I saw him out on the street, and there was then no room to question why he was a sort of menial. It was all in his legs. There was no lack of mere physical strength in his legs apparently, for he walked all right, but the trouble is best expressed in the term sloppy. They were uncertain, indeterminate legs, that had a sort of unfinished look about them, and the man's feet, instead of matching his hands, were just as sloppy in form as his legs. I have seen many such pairs of legs in an idiot asylum.

"Since that time I have noted the appearance of the legs of many of the persons whom I know and compared their character with the known histories of those persons, and in no case have I failed to find that a sloppy pair of legs was the mark of the men who were failures in life, despite the possession of good health, good habits, good natural talents and these often combined with all the advantages which education and well off parents could give to them in beginning the world.

"On the other hand, whenever I see a man with a good clean cut pair of legs answering to those of a race horse, or with a sturdy, emphatic pair of legs, I am just as certain as I can be that that man is going to get there. Can it be, do you suppose, that it is because of an instinctive knowledge of this that we seek so naturally to 'see' what sort of ankles the women have and will spend hours in that study on a rainy day without wearying? Applied by my rule it would certainly be a profitable study, and the coming days of bloomers and knickerbockers will aid it, but still I fear that we shall never be able to make sure of the character of the women we see unless the law were to step in to aid us."—New York Sun.

Didn't Go to New York to Die.

A policeman at the Grand Central station came quite near getting himself into a fierce fight through a ludicrous misunderstanding. The day express from Buffalo had just rolled into the station and the passengers were making their way through the gates to the street. An Irishman dressed in overalls and jumper emerged from the crowd and walked up to the policeman. Said he:

"I'm a 'lectrician. I works with linemen laying of wires. I do be comin down here to get warrk with the Wistern Union. Cud ye tell me where they have their buildin?"

The fellow seemed to be a good natured sort of a chap and the policeman took extra pains to set him right. He took the fellow by the arm and walked him out in Forty-second street, where he could see the elevated station of the Sixth avenue line. Then the policeman said:

"You go down there and get on an elevated train going down town. Get off at Park place station and then walk up to the corner of Broadway and Dey."

"Oi'll do nothin of the koind!" shouted the Irishman. "Go down to the corner of Broadway and die yersel! I am from the counthry, and maybe I lak green, but ye nor any other mon can make fun of me. I'd have ye to understand that."

He began to make hostile demonstrations and was with great difficulty restrained from assaulting the officer, but finally he was made to understand.—New York Tribune.

PHILOSOPHY FOR SMOKERS.

Known by His Cigars and the Way He Smokes Them.

As a test of character tobacco is useful. A man may be known by the cigars he keeps as well as by the way he smokes them. No man of refined taste will smoke a bad cigar. The philosophic smoker takes his comfort in a leisurely way, amid proper surroundings, and is able to shut himself out from the world and all its petty annoyances as he follows the curling wreath into the dreamland of reverie.

The man who allows his cigar to go out a great many times and relights it in successive spasms of fidgetiness may be usually set down as an incoherent character, quite prone to get off his trolley, so to speak, and certainly lacking in tenacity of purpose. The man who fumbles his cigar a good deal and manages to get the wrapper unraveled and the fire all on one side may be dismissed as a nervous person, with a proclivity for uncomfortableness. Men who chew their cigars, leaving their teeth prints on them and do this for a long time before lighting them are quite likely to be stern, determined men, full of grit and resolution. General Grant used to handle a cigar in that way, and Bismarck is said to do likewise.

As an index of generosity or meanness of soul the cigar is quite trustworthy. The generous man, if he smokes at all, is sure to indulge himself and his friends when they call on him with a good cigar. The man who, with abundant means to smoke the best, deliberately buys the worst cigars and pretends to enjoy them is capable of almost any conceivable meanness. Per contra, the man who can find solace and refreshment from a cigar of good quality or a pipe filled with choice tobacco and who is always ready to open his heart wide and let his tongue wag the most merrily when he takes his friend into the hospitalities of a mutual smoke talk is pretty sure to be one whose instincts and impulses are in the main honest, genial and right.—Baltimore Sun.

Towels.

According to an authority on housewifely matters, there should be three sorts of towels in every chest—soft damask face towels, huckaback body towels and Turkish bath towels. A generous allowance is a dozen towels a week to each member of the household and a reserve supply which should be constantly increased.

JUST BEYOND THE DOOR.

On the threshold baby stands
Holding out her little hands
To the great world just beyond,
Just beyond the door.
Ah, that door! It shuts her in
From the pleasures she would win,
And within her baby heart
She is saying o'er and o'er
That some day she'll ope it wide
And step forth to see in pride
That great world she longs to see
More and more.

Ah, my baby, in your eyes
I can see the longing rise
That I in my heart have seen
Once before—
Only this: To step outside,
Join the hurrying humantide
That goes marching daily by
Just beyond the door.
May you find it just as grand
When with them you really stand
As you think it is, my child,
Looking o'er.
May you never wish to be
Just a little child to see,
Not to do: just to gaze with longing eyes
Just beyond the door.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SAVOIR FAIRE.

English People Are Surprised at the Ease of American Schoolgirls.

"Where does the very young American girl get her amazing sense of savoir faire?" asked a titled Englishman the other day. He had sat at dinner beside the youngest daughter of the house, called in by her mother to take a suddenly vacated seat at a grand dinner party. The pretty miss had volunteered to the amiable British gentleman that she had never sat at a dinner party before, and yet he observed her manners showed all the quiet ease, the lively self possession and pretty dignity that would have done credit to a duchess.

"Ah, she attends a fashionable boarding school," exclaimed a Newport belle, who overheard the remark, "and a fashionable school in America gives a very different sort of training from that girls get in French convents and under English governesses. At our schools the girls are not only taught their three R's and some other things, but after that are trained in the path they must walk when they are ready to become debutantes. It costs the parents about $3,000 a year for every daughter sent to one of these temples of polite education, for, first of all, they live, while they study, like princesses.

"Their school lodgings are divided into most charming suits, they are regularly attended by manicures and hairdressers, and a teacher of physical culture drills them twice weekly in the canons of grace and ease, and there are maids provided to assist at every toilet, maids who speak several languages. They dine in full toilet every night at the fashionable hour, are sent to an opera box twice a week to hear the best music and are taught only those accomplishments that are the fads of the day.

"They are allowed to read such novels as will give them a true insight into the society they are to enter, but will not hurt their young minds. The highest class daily papers are brought fresh to their breakfast tables every morning, and the parents are encouraged to afford their daughters such liberal allowances as will enable the girls to give generously to charity. As schoolgirls, then, they enjoy all the luxury, the sense of power their money and position brings and are taught to regard shy awkwardness of manner as a greater fault than bad spelling."—Demorest's Magazine.

The Logan Stone of Land's End.

The most celebrated rocking stone in England is that known as the Logan, Loggan or Logging stone. It is situated on the summit of a bold promontory of granite about 11 miles from Land's End, in Mount's bay, Cornwall. It is estimated to weigh about 90 tons; yet it is so nicely balanced that a child can move it with one hand. The pivot upon which the stone rests is a small, hard protrusion, on all sides of which the whole surrounding surface has worn away, leaving the enormous bowlder standing upon a narrow neck so exactly and evenly poised that a touch sets the whole mass to rocking. In the legendary lore of Penzance there is a prophecy to the effect that the Logan stone will stand until the day of the end of the world, when it will fall of its own accord just before and as a token of the ending of all earthly things. Several years ago a young English lieutenant, who did not believe in prophecies, hired a force of men, who repaired to the spot and with ropes, crowbars and levers, threw the great stone from its pinnacle. When the authorities heard of the destruction of the old landmark, they forced the young officer at great expense to replace the stone just as he had found it. Some claim that the poise is not so equal now as it was before the incident just related.—St. Louis Republic.

Only Cure for Pimples is Cuticura Soap

TANNER'S WISHES.

John R. Tanner Wants to Go to the U. S. Senate.

He Resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee.

Cullom Says He Can Easily Secure the Nomination for Governor of His State.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the Republican state central committee today John R Tanner resigned his position as chairman. It is announced that he did so to put himself in a position to work openly for the nomination for governor next spring. Dr. T. M. Jamison will probably be his successor.

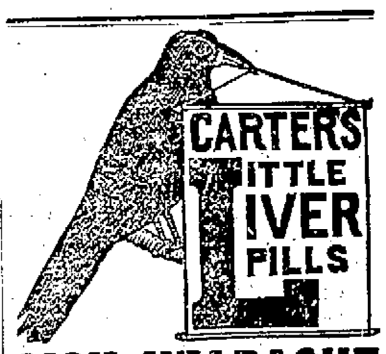
Wants to be Senator.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A special from Washington quotes Senator Cullom as saying that John R. Tanner can easily secure the nomination for governor from the Republicans of Illinois. In Washington it is said Tanner is seeking the gubernatorial nomination with a view to a seat in the United States senate as Cullom's colleague.

An old gentleman of Odessa has left a million rubles apiece to four nieces on condition that they work for fifteen months as chambermaids, cooks or farm servants.

Homemade Soap.

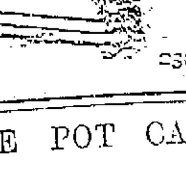
Save all drippings of fat from cooking; remove salt from fat by boiling in some water; the next day skim the fat from the water. Put 5 pints of water in an earthen vessel, in which dissolve 2 cans of lye. The lye will make the water very hot. When lukewarm, pour lye water into 5 quarts warm strained fat, stir one way five minutes, when it will be the consistency of soft soap. Do not stir longer, or it will curdle. Pour into a box, first fitting a piece of white muslin in it. Keep in a warm place closely covered 24 hours. If directions are followed, any one using this recipe will be very much pleased.



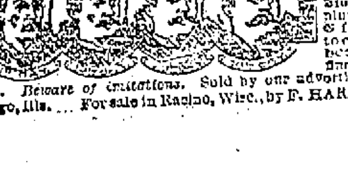
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

What is
CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.
Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.
"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kincheloe, Conway, Ark.
Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
United Hospital and Dispensary, Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, Pres.
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
Your horse being always sharp shod, is ready for work. His feet are always in good condition, and he is not constantly at the blacksmith's being sharpened, which ruins his feet, causing great expense and loss of time to you. Remember, once shod with "Neverslips" you can easily put in new Calks when needed without removing the shoes.
BE SURE your horse-shoe has "Neverslips" on hand; have all SHOE WITH NO OTHER. Send your address for descriptive circular with full information, MAILED FREE.
AGENTS: Stoffhohn & Saafeld, Milwaukee, Wis.
MANUFACTURERS: Neverslip Horseshoe Co., Boston, Mass.

In Buying a Piano or an Organ

do not fail to examine the latest Mason & Hamlin models. Recent improvements together with time tested points of superiority render them instruments par excellence. Old pianos or organs taken in exchange. Instruments sold for cash or easy payments.
Catalogues and full information sent free.
Mason & Hamlin Co.
250 and 252 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLS

THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK
BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE
DIDN'T USE
SAPOLIO



This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address NERVE SEED CO., Chicago, Ills. For sale in Racine, Wis., by F. HARBRIDGE, 422 Main St., and by L. A. FANCHER.

SITUATION IS AWFUL.

Fifteen Thousand Have Been Killed in Armenia.

Thirty Thousand Will Probably Die of Starvation This Winter.

The Sultan Has Again Snubbed Great Britain by Reinstating Officials Who Were Dismissed at Her Demand.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A special to the Daily News from Constantinople, says: A careful estimate makes the total now killed in Armenian massacres 15,000. Thirty thousand will probably die of starvation during the winter. It can not be realized abroad how awful the situation is.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—The sultan has again snubbed Great Britain by reinstating a number of prison officials at Moosh, who were dismissed on the demand of the British ambassador. Great Britain has demanded that they again be dismissed.

The report of the serious outbreak at Sivas is confirmed. The rioting was attended by great bloodshed. Order has been partially restored. Turkey is protecting the foreigners.

FOR METHODIST MISSIONS.

Missionary Committee Apportions the Million Dollars Appropriated.

DENVER, Nov. 15.—The missionary committee of the Methodist church devoted its first session today to apportioning the million dollars appropriated yesterday for missions and the work was unfinished when the recess was taken. Among the amounts appropriated were: Nebraska conference, $8,000; Northern Nebraska conference, $6,200; Northwest Nebraska conference, $8,000. Most of the appropriations are 7 per cent. less than last year. But those for Nebraska were increased on account of the difficulty the churches have experienced owing to the drouth last year.

CHINA FAVORS GERMANY.

Germans Given the Right to Occupy an Island—Complications May Arise.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 15—It is positively stated that China has agreed that Germany may occupy the island near the entrance to the port of Amoy, to establish a navy yard and coal depot. It is feared this will result in international complications, as France and Russia are certain to seek similar privileges.

CHICAGOANS AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Chicagoans arrived here from Charleston, S. C., and were received with words of welcome to which Gov. Altgeld, Mayor Swift and others responded.

MASSACHUSETTS DAY.

ATLANTA, Nov. 15.—This is Massachusetts day at the exposition: Governor Greenhalge was escorted to grounds where the exercises of the day occurred in the Massachusetts building.

GOLD FOR EXPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Two million and a quarter in gold have been taken for export tomorrow.

Funeral of Abram Pugh.

The funeral of Abram Pugh was held from his home, 929 College avenue, and was very largely attended, the old settlers attending in a body. The works of the Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Co., were closed for the funeral. The bearers were his nephews, John P. Davies, Wm. A Hughes, Arthur O. Pugh, Wm. R. Pugh, Arthur Pugh, Geo. Pugh. The services were conducted by Rev. R. Roberts and Rev. Evans. The floral tributes were many and very beautiful. The remains were buried by the side of the brother of the deceased, the late Capt. Wm R. Pugh

Birthday Party.

Miss Jennie Harter, of 1652 Michigan street, was 10 years old yesterday and in honor of the event a pleasant party was tendered her by many of her little lady friends. Those present were: The Misses Lilly Bauman, Mabel Schumacher, Blanche and May Ritz, Clara, Mamie and Annie Snyder, Tessie and Addie Colbert, Florence, Nellie and Mamie Harter, Nellie Schelling, Lulu Whalen, Lena and Addie Van Bree, Kittie Dohney, Eddie Herms, Maggie O'Laughlin, Gertie and Kittie Caultes, Hattie Christensen.

In the Tile Business.

Richard Trist, who was many years the ticket and freight agent of the C. & N. W. R. R., has purchased a half interest in a tile factory at Springfield, Wis. The company will be incorporated in a short time with a capital stock of $8,000. The soil where the factory is to be located is very fine, and it is believed that the tile is superior to many qualities now in use.

Will Meet in Milwaukee.

The executive committee of the Wisconsin State league of Republican clubs will meet at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee next Thursday night. The object of the conference is to formulate plans for effecting a thorough organization of clubs in every town and village at as early a time as is deemed expedient by the voters of different localities. John W. Owen, of this city, is chairman of the committee.

High School Heating System.

The joint committee of the city council and board of education appointed by the respective bodies will not investigate the heating apparatus in the new High school building until notified by the contractors that the system is ready for use. Richter & Son have men at work now repairing the pipes and coils in the heating chamber, and expect to have it in readiness today or tomorrow.

THE "HEALER" IN SECLUSION.

Schlatter Has Not Yet Been Found by the Denver Authorities.

DENVER, Nov. 15.—Although it is generally believed that the whereabouts of Francis Schlatter, the "Healer," is known to his closest friends in this city, the federal authorities have not succeeded in locating him. A great crowd again assembled this morning at the place where he has been healing people, sorry and disappointed because he did not appear. It is generally believed that he is with friends not far away and is not unlikely to have begun another long fast.

Is He an Imposter?

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 15.—A man registering as Francis Schlatter, the faith healer who so mysteriously left Denver, arrived on the Union Pacific this morning and went to bed. He asked not to be called until 3 this afternoon. It is not believed he is the man he represents himself, as he is younger than Schlatter.

MURDERED HIS FAMILY.

Thomas Elwin, of Phoenixville, Pa., Kills His Children and Then Suicides.

PHOENIXVILLE, Pa., Nov. 15.—Thos. Elwin today cut the throats of his two children, aged 4 and 6, and then fatally wounded himself. Drink and family disagreement caused the tragedy.

TO MAKE CORBETT FIGHT.

Stuart Going to New York to Make the Champion Fight or Back Down.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 15—Fitzsimmons and Julian are here. Touching the new arrangements made by Stuart, Julian said Fitzsimmons had signed the new agreement and Stuart would at once go to New York to force Corbett to fight or back down.

LOW PRICES ON SOLE LEATHER.

The Closing of Tanneries Will Not Increase It.

"It is doubtful whether the leather trust's attempt to raise the price of its finished product and cheapen its raw material by closing its tanneries will prove successful from the trusts' point of view," said a dealer in leather yesterday.

"There has been a great slackening in demand, and the prices of hides are yielding to it, being off a half cent a pound. The price of sole leather is only fairly steady and some of the men interested in the market call it weak. Last week I was doing business with a Chicago shoe merchant who had just received from an eastern factory an offer to sell a large consignment of shoes at a certain figure. Having a good stock in the particular line, he thought he did not want them, but wired back to bid 5 cents a pair under the offer, not expecting to get the shoes. To his surprise he received an immediate reply that the shoes were his at his own figure. This shows how anxious the eastern man was to get rid of made-up leather. I think hides will go considerably lower. To say nothing of leather going up the trust will, in my opinion, have more than it can do to maintain present sole leather prices."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Constitution Amended and Other Important Business Transacted.

A regular meeting of the Trades and Labor council was held last evening, and considerable business was transacted. The constitution of the council was amended, so as to make the complexion of the executive board one member from each union, with the officers of the council. An appeal from rattan and wire workers of Chicago, employes of Haywood, Morrill & Co., was received, asking aid and assistance.

The council adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Collar, Cuff and Shirt Makers of America have adopted a union label to distinguish union made collars, cuffs, shirts and shirt waists from the product of prisons and sweat shops; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to purchase no collars, cuffs, shirts or shirt waists that do not bear the union label of the Collar, Cuff and Shirt Makers' National union of America."

A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY

The Pictures on Exhibition at the Presbyterian Church Parlors.

A large audience gathered at the parlors of the Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon and last evening to view the exhibit of beautiful pictures, most of which were painted by well known Racine artists. It is indeed a clever collection which has been gathered together by the ladies of the Young Women's Christian association for the benefit of this worthy organization. There are oils, water colors, pastels and pen and ink drawings, on sale at reasonable prices. During the afternoon and evening light refreshments were served, and this afternoon from 5:30 to 7:30 an oyster supper will be served. Go and visit the parlors this evening, if for no other purpose than viewing the master pieces and encouraging the good work that the Y. W. C. A. have in view.

Will Take an Appeal.

City Attorney Gittings informed a Journal reporter this morning that the city would appeal the case of Johnson vs. the city of Racine. Mr. Johnson fell on what he alleges to be a defective sidewalk on Huron street and sued the city for $5,000 damages. The case was tried in the circuit court and the plaintiff was awarded $300 damages.

Will be Interesting.

When the case of the State of Wisconsin vs. Wenzel Peshek comes on for trial in the circuit court next Monday there will be a large number of witnesses introduced and the case will be one of the most interesting tried for several years

VISIT THE ASYLUM.

County Boards of Two Counties Inspect the Insane Asylum.

Many Other County Officers Swell the Delegation.

Thomas M. Blackstock of Sheboygan Talks on the Good Roads Movement — Waterworks Test Given—Visitors Denied.

When the 9:35 passenger train pulled out of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot this morning there was on board nearly every member of the Racine county board of supervisors; also the trustees of the asylum, County Clerk John Dickson, Dr. Simms, reporters and others. They were en route for the Racine county insane asylum to inspect the same and to hear a talk by Thomas Blackstock of Sheboygan, president of the Wisconsin Good Roads league. Members of the Kenosha county board of supervisors had been invited to accompany the Racine delegation. The Kenosha gentlemen were at Racine Junction and boarded the train. Among the delegation were: Sheriff S. B. Cropley, County Clerk H. E. Robbins, County Treasurer Thomas Hanson, District Attorney Buckmaster, County Superintendent of Schools John B. Maloney, County Agent C. H. Gonnerman, Supervisors George Curtiss, chairman; W. V. Kull, Harding Crow, J. B. Kupfer, John Englehardt, Frank H. Hall, John Williams, Enoch Haigh, William Gunter, Ward Bloss, A. G. Pacey, William Spiegelhoff.

The delegation was met at the station by Superintendent James Malone and escorted to the asylum. The new barn, new root house, laundry and every other place of interest were critically inspected. The buildings were found well filled with potatoes, onions, corn, cabbage and other products of the farm. Cattle and hogs were fat and in good condition and the poultry never looked better. All of the inmates 67 males and 55 females, were happy, contented and healthy. An exhibition of the water works was given and proved satisfactory to a high degree.

The visitors were given a peep at the inmates at dinner and it was remarkable to observe the order that prevailed. Each one was seated at the tap of a bell, commenced eating at the tap of a bell, placed knives and forks away at the sound of the gong and then marched out in order. The discipline could not have been more perfect.

The supervisors sat down and partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared by the matron, Mrs. Malone, and her assistants.

Everything in connection with the institution spoke volumes for Mr. and Mrs. Malone, who have been there since the place opened and inmates were admitted.

This afternoon the interior of the asylum was inspected and Mr. Blackstock addressed the members of the two boards on the question of good roads.

Will Elect Two Trustees.

This year the board of supervisors will have to elect two trustees for the Racine county asylum. The term of L. C. Klein expires and N. Lytle removed from Racine to Kenosha county, which makes him ineligible. A committee appointed to ascertain if Mr. Lytle was eligible reported yesterday afternoon that he was not. There appears to be no doubt but that Mr. Klein will be re-elected, and who will succeed Mr. Lytle cannot be foretalled. The election will take place on Wednesday next.

The county board of supervisors are getting down to business and every day witnesses some new revolutions that would tend to border upon the economical. First was the introduction of a resolution that a committee of three visit the county house, instead of the whole board, as has been customary, but the move was buried as it should have been. Then came a resolution in favor of cutting the life out of the justice's fees and that will create the biggest kind of a legal fight before ended.

It was expected that an effort would be made to cut the salaries of the county officials, but when the resolution was introduced they were recommended as follows, for 1896. District attorney, $1,300; county clerk, $1,050; county treasurer, $1,000; superintendent of schools, $800; sheriff, $2,000.

County Clerk Dickson will be allowed $20 for making a classified report of the expenses to the county.

A resolution was accepted that the following amounts be raised by the city and county towns for school purposes; for the current year: Racine, $12,000; Burlington, $1,450; Caledonia, $1,200; Dover, $430; Mt. Pleasant, $840; Norway, $400; Raymond, $800; Rochester, $300; Waterford, $725; Yorkville, $775.

The committee appointed to settle with Joseph Fuhrman, poor agent for the eastern district, made a report. It was shown that $500 had been donated to take care of tramps. The number of tramps cared for was 3,201. The balance left in the tramp fund after the keeper had been paid, coal bill paid and the tramps fed, was $39.41.

Today the members of the board are out inspecting the county asylum and tomorrow they will take in the county house.

Good Shepherd Church.

The first meeting of the congregation of the Good Shepherd church in the newly rebuilt edifice will be held next Wednesday evening in the basement. The church proper will not be ready for occupancy for possibly a month, on account of delay in securing seats and glass. When finished there will not be a more cozy or conveniently arranged church in the city.

NELSON ON TRIAL.

On Charge of Cutting William Komes With a Butcher Knife.

The case of the State of Wisconsin vs. George Nelson, charged with assault and intent to do great bodily harm upon William Komes, was called in the circuit court yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that Nelson stole a knife from the meat market of Gorton & McCoy, entered the Ideal restaurant, where he formerly worked and was discharged and made an assault upon Mr. Komes and during the fracas Mr. Komes had his hands quite seriously cut. Smielding Bros. appeared for the prisoner and District Attorney Nelson for the state. Dr. Simms was the first witness called and testified to the nature of the wounds and having dressed them. William Komes testified to Nelson having entered the restaurant and saloon and gave a detailed account of what was said and the particulars of the assault. Harry Blair, partner of Mr. Komes, told what he knew of the assault and that he took Nelson from the place and received the knife. William Ireland who happened to be present at the time of the assault, related what he saw and heard, and Edward Murphy, butcher at Gorton & McCoy's, testified that Nelson came in the place and wanted to borrow a knife and he recognized the knife that Nelson stole. Policeman Anderson and Erickson testified to having arrested Nelson and what he said. Charles Mickelson testified that Nelson came in Max Lehman's store and displayed it and that he made an effort to get hold of it. Others testified to facts regarding the case and an adjournment was taken until this morning.

The case came on this morning and the defense offered its testimony, the attorneys made their addresses, Judge Fish made his charge and the jury went out about 2 o'clock.

WILL RUN ALL WINTER.

Hurson Line of Steamers Will Run During the Winter.

Inasmuch as reports have gained circulation to the effect that the Hurson line steamers are to be withdrawn from the Chicago-Milwaukee route for the winter, Mr. Hurson deems it necessary to state that such will not be the case. A permanent and profitable business has been secured for the line, and service will be maintained the year round to retain it. In addition to handling freight in satisfactory quantities each way daily, the passenger traffic continues excellent for the season of the year and bids fair to show no let-up except perhaps during brief periods of great inclemency in the dead of winter. Mr. Hurson says the success of the line has exceeded his expectations in every direction and its business has grown to such proportions that it may safely be regarded by all as one of Milwaukee's fixed institutions.

An Attempted Crime Recalled.

An alleged attempted robbery which occurred last December is liable to be recalled. The story goes that a colored woman had $50 secreted in her clothes. One night she made the remark in company that she would give the $50 to get her husband out of trouble. When she went home two colored men followed her. Later they secured a step ladder and attempted to enter her apartments. An officer was called and took the ladder away, but failed to get enough evidence to prosecute the two men. Now the husband is looking up the facts and was at the police office this morning.

Hart in Fine Trim.

Frank Hart, the colored pedestrian, who has been training in this city for several weeks for the six-day-go-as-you-please match, which occurs at Minneapolis during Thanksgiving week, is now in the pink condition, although he will keep up his active training until a few days before the match. Bets are freely offered that Hart will take either first or second place in the race. Some of the best known followers of the cinder path in the country are entered.

Open With an Entertainment.

The ladies of the St. Joseph church who have the arrangements of the church fair in hand, which opens at the Lincoln street Turner hall next Tuesday, will deviate from the general custom heretofore followed and begin each evening of the fair with an entertainment. First class musical and literary talent will be secured and the entertainments promise to be a leading feature of the week.

Marshall Esson's Bill.

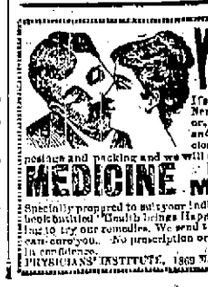
The bill of Clay Marshal James Esson, as presented to the county board of supervisors, was $1,517.86. Out of this must come over $150 for police patrol service and another large amount for carriage hire and other expenses involved in coroner's inquests, so that the bill so far as the captain is concerned will be near $1,000.

Dr. Buchan Won.

In the case of S. C. Buchan vs. Samuel Webber, tried in the circuit court, a verdict was rendered for Dr. Buchan. The doctor sued for a bill due for service and medicine. It was $19. The jury recommended $19.50, just 50 cents more than the amount asked.

Prof. Volland Honored.

In the appointment of visitors to the several Normal schools of the state, Superintendent Emery has selected Prof. A. E. Volland of this city, chairman of the delegation to visit and inspect the Platteville school.



WEAK MEN

I suffering from Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor, Shrunken Parts, Emissions and Effects of Self Abuse or close 5 cents in stamps for postage and packing and we will send you

MEDICINE BY MAIL FREE

Specially prepared to suit your individual case and our little book entitled "Health Brings Happiness." It costs you nothing to try our remedies. We send treatment free to prove we can cure you. No prescription or C. O. D. fraud. Address in confidence.

PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE, 1869 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

BON AMI'S DANCE.

The First Party of a Series Given Last Night at Odd Fellows' Hall.

The first dancing party of a series of twelve arranged by the Bon Ami club was given last evening at Odd Fellows' hall and an enjoyable time was the result. The club is composed of married people exclusively, all of whom have not forgotten how to trip the light fantastic. The membership of the club is limited to thirty-five and the present officers are as follows: President, J. E. Bush; secretary, Leo Pell; treasurer, Joseph Schroeder; directors, Frank Tioknor, H. L. Knight, Fred Billings, Harry Morris, Josiah Hocking.

OBITUARY.

Dickinson.

Died, in this city, Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, 1895, Mrs. Phebe M. Dickinson, wife of the late ex-Sheriff Lewis Dickinson, aged 73 years, of diseases incident to old age. She leaves surviving her an only daughter, Mrs. Henry Nield of Colorado City. Mrs. Dickinson was one of the old residents of Racine, and has always been held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. She was a consistent and faithful member of the First Congregational church in the Fifth ward. The last few years of her life have been clouded by sickness, requiring the constant attendance of a nurse, and therefore the last few months have been spent in St. Luke's hospital. Her daughter, Mrs. Nield, is expected to arrive Saturday morning, and the funeral will take place at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the Congregational church, Rev. D. R Anderson of Oconomowoc, and Rev. Charles Percival officiating. Old Settlers and G. A. R. friends of her late husband will doubtless be present in goodly number.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN

MAKE HEROES OF MEN.

She Will Brave Anything for the Man She Loves.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.)

When an ambitious woman loves a man she will spur him to heroic efforts. She will dare with him the rigors of the frozen North, and encourage him in daring dangers almost unsurmountable.

Women are by nature ambitious according to their physical and mental strength. Hope and ambition come with perfect health, but vanish before sickness and despair.

American women are, unfortunately, particularly subject to those painful female diseases that are the cause of so much hopelessness and misery.

Could all women realize the undeniable fact that they suffer unnecessarily, how much brighter life would be!

Lydia E. Pinkham devoted her life to the study of female diseases and their *cause*; and she discovered in the Vegetable Compound an absolute remedy. It succeeds in removing the cause of the trouble.

Women who rely more upon their own natural common-sense, rather than on the theories of their physicians, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and are soon restored to health.

Here is a living example: "Four months ago I was unable to stand on my feet. I had falling of the womb, kidney trouble, and inflammation of the bladder; the backache and bearing-down pains were dreadful. My physician could give me no relief. A friend said, try *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound. Well, I did. Oh, if every suffering woman would do the same, they would be cured, cured absolutely and entirely, as I am!" Mrs. Wm. M. Money, 20 Seymour St., Pittsfield, Mass.

BEFFEL UNDERTAKING CO.

TELEPHONE 302.

226 MAIN ST.

WM. J. BEFFEL,

EXPERT EMBALMER. MANAGER.

All Calls Answered Promptly—Night or Day.

OUR ABILITY

to be of the greatest service to you depends to some extent on your conferring with us. Our line runs practically through the center of the state, and we desire to aid in improving the business of the community, at the same time benefiting our road.

If those who read this will see what our freight and passenger facilities are, they will be sure to make more use of our lines. Our passenger trains are run to accommodate the travel, and our freight trains are not excelled by any line in prompt handling and rapid delivery. We want to build up our manufacturing interests, and with the abundance of timber of all kinds, pine, hemlock, birch, basswood, maple, oak, etc., tan-bark, together with granite and limestone quarries, clay beds for brick, and our unlimited supply of iron ore, with general proximity to markets, these facts should be of interest to all intending to locate manufactories.

Correspondence is solicited from all who want to do business with us.

W. H. KILLEN, Industrial Commis'r. C. L. WELLINGTON, Traffic Manager. H. F. WHITCOMB, General Manager.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

$55,000 WAS STOLEN.

Express Co. at Colorado Springs Believed to Have Lost Two Packages.

DENVER, Nov. 15—It is believed at police headquarters that the amount stolen from the Wells Fargo Express company at Colorado Springs was $55,000 instead of $20,000 as given out at the time.

FORTY-EIGHT DROWNED.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 15.—A steamer launch belonging to a British cruiser, is reported lost in Japanese waters with 48 men.

A mirror could not lie if it wanted to. The glass has nothing to gain by flattery. If the roses of health and plumpness of beauty are leaving your face, your mirror will tell you so. Health is the greatest beautifier in the world. When a woman sees the indications of ill-health in the face, she may with almost absolute certainty look for the cause in one or both of two conditions—constipation, and derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure permanently and positively any so-called "female complaint." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure constipation. There is no reason in the world why a woman should not be perfectly healthy. She will gain in health, strength and flesh. Hollows and angles will give place to fullness and grace. She will be that noblest and most beautiful of all creation—a perfect woman.

MEN of all AGES

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. Victims, reclaim your manhood, regain your vigor. Don't despair. Send for book with explanation and proofs. Mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS

Positively CURE ALL Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by Self-Abuse and other Excesses and Indiscretions. Quickly and surely restore lost vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement, and effects a CURE WHERE ALL OTHERS FAIL. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX TABLETS. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price.

—FOR FREE PAMPHLET ADDRESS—

AJAX REMEDY CO., 79 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

For sale by Wm. R. Kirkby, druggist, 410 Sixth St.

THE ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

437 MAIN STREET.

WE HAVE BARGAINS IN

Second Hand Pianos and Organs,

Taken in Exchange for the Hatchless

DECKER BROS.'

And Excellent

SCHAFF BROS.'

PIANOS.

Pianos from $35 to $150.

Organs from $20 to $50.

IS YOUR WIFE CROSS?

Few people understand just how much the constant strain of defective vision takes the patience and causes ill-temper. Children are often whipped, while the real culprit wields the lash.

IT IS CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

In this age if your children's eyes are not properly examined, and, if needed, a pair of spectacles fitted.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS—

Ask for a book on "Eyesight" at the

ELKINS JEWELRY AND MUSIC STORE.

437 Main St.

RACINE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Permanent advertisers create the impression of strength and soundness. People at least feel that those who keep their names before the public are solid and substantial.

Attorneys.

Thompson, Wm. D., over First National bank.
Cooper & Nelson, 430-433 Main St.
Wallace & John Ingalls, rooms 1 to 4 Baker block.
Owen, John W., 552 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l bank block.
Ruehle & Heck, over Com'l & Savings bank.
Wentworth, John T., 437 Main street.
Kearney, Thomas M., 524 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 339 Main street.

Architects.

Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

Bakery and Confectionery.

Schulz, O. B., 233 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.

Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Banks.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 307 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.

Hocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.

Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware and Lamps.

Hinrichs, R., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.

Clifford, F. L., 534 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. H. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 309 Sixth street.

Druggists.

Kirkby, W. R., 435 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 206 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 606 State street.

Engravers.

Lange, O. E., 568 State street.

Fire Insurance.

Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Connor, P. M., 504 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Wagner House, 415 Main street.

Harness.

A. LOBDELL,

Wholesale manufacturer.

Fourth street.

Send for a $12.00 single harness, subject to approval.

Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.

See what we can do for you.

Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.

Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 410 Main street.

Insurance, Loans, and Real Estate.

Billings, W. F., 417 Main street.
Miller, Wm. Henry, 223 Sixth street.
Fellows & Co., G. D., 415 Main street.
Thiesen, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 509 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block
Larson, John S., 1614 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.

Underwood, C. B., 413 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College ave. and Sixth street.

Laundries.

Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props, 441 Main street.

Life Insurance.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray, Dist. Agt., Baker Block.

Livery Stables.

McAvoy, A., 213 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.

Burbeck, Edward, 1634 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.

Fish, Ed. W., 415 Main street, 2d floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.

Gunther Co., The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.

Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 217 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbia Corners.

Merchant Tailors.

Olson, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, R., 503 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.

Racine Specialty Co., 216 Sixth street.

Plumbing.

Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.

Esson & Co., 508 Monument Square.
Billings, E. T. 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.

Prochl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.

Smallen & Schoenleben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Restaurant.

Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 508 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 307 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.

Husting, Max E., city and county Mgr., 527 Main St.

Savings Banks.

Commercial & Savings Bank, 307 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices and Extracts.

Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.

Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

MUST GO BEGGING.

Justice Fee Cut to Starvation Rates by the County Board.

No Man of Ability Will Accept the Office.

A Cut From Sixty to Seventy Per Cent—A Compromise Cut of 25 Per Cent. Voted Down—Radical and Unjust Slashing.

The office of justice of the peace must go begging hereafter. No man of ability would accept it on a silver platter after the action of the county board yesterday afternooon. It will be impossible for an official in that capacity to make his salt at the rate of fees the members of the board propose to allow. Supervisor Schenkenberger, who has been dubbed the reformer, is the man who brought about the transformation or unheard of reduction in fees usually allowed justices of the peace and the city marshal.

The resolution was offered one day last week by the supervisor of Waterford. It was in effect that the county board by virtue of the power conferred upon it by chapter 250, session laws of 1895, fixes the fees and compensation of the officers and magistrates for services to be performed under chapter 250 of the session laws of 1895, for the arrest, commitment, trial, conviction and imprisonment or detention of any person for vagrancy, drunkenness, indecent exposure of

Person or Disorderly Conduct

And similar offenses under and by virtue of chapter 65 of the revised statutes and of acts additional and amendatory thereto. The fees shall be fixed as follows:

Complaint and oath, 10 cents; warrant, 10 cents; return of warrant, 10 cents; taking examination testimony, or any writing in cause, per folio, 3 cents; verdict, receiving and entering, 10 cents; judgment, 10 cents; filing any papers, 3 cents; docketing, 10 cents; adjournment, 10 cents; oath to witness, 3 cents; other oaths, 3 cents; taxing cost, 5 cents; supoena, 10 cents; return of any papers, 5 cents; recognizance, 10 cents; approving security, 10 cents; order to bring up prisoner, 10 cents; venire for jury, 10 cents; return of venire, 5 cents; discharge of prisoner, 10 cents; commitment, 10 cents; certificate of conviction, 10 cents; taking and approving undertaking, making transcript of docket and transferring papers to circuit court, 25 cents; taking deposition, per folio, 3 cents; copy of any paper, per folio, 3 cents; discharge of prisoners after hearing, 10 cents; every other writing not herein enumerated, 5 cents; serving warrant by officers, 10 cents; return on any paper by officer, 5 cents; travel per mile, except witness, 4 cents; notifying complainant, 5 cents; attendance of officers, per day, 50 cents, half day, 25 cents; service of supoena by officer for each person, 5 cents; commitment to prison, 20 cents; discharging from prison, 10 cents; summoning jury, 25 cents; writing list of jurors, 5 cents; for attending on jury, 10 cents; making copy of paper by officers, per folio 3 cents. The fees for joint arrest, trial, prosecution and conviction of two or more persons shall be the same as for arresting, prosecuting and convicting one person.

Resolved, That foregoing resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after the 13th day of November, 1895.

When the resolution came up for consideration yesterday afternoon Supervisor Rowlands of the town of Mt. Pleasant offered a substitute, or amendment, in favor of cutting the fees about 25 per cent. instead of from 60 to 75 per cent. as the Schenkenberger resolution called for.

Mr. Rowlands backed up his resolution with good argument. He believed that the men who occupied the offices of justices of the peace should be allowed something for their time and education. There was no man in the board who had the interests of tax payers at heart more than he did as he paid as heavy taxes as many members of the board. He favored a reduction but not such a radical one and he did not favor taking the bread out of the mouths of these officials. He made a rattling speech and it was fair and just.

Supervisor Zimmerman favored a radical cut and told his reasons why.

Supervisor Schenkenberger thought it strange when Walworth county had made a cut of from 75 to 100 per cent. He then said that he had prepared a

Table Showing the Fees

Received by justices of the peace and marshal in this city for the past ten years. Below is the table:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1885.	
Clarence Snyder	$ 216 98
J. T. Wentworth	271 32
Michael Shiel	836 00
Total	$1,327 30
1886.	
J. T. Wentworth	$ 567 27
John Heyer	579 48
Michael Shiel	439 61
Total	$1,586 36
1887.	
J. T. Wentworth	$ 376 43
John Heyer	708 49
Total	$1,084 92
1888.	
John Heyer	$ 141 20
James G. Baldwin	237 49
John T. Wentworth	275 87
Total	$ 654 56
1889.	
J. T. Wentworth	$ 507 46
James G. Baldwin	381 71
Total	$ 889 17
1890.	
James G. Baldwin	$ 151 48
John T. Wentworth	531 58
R. L. Upchurch	377 72
Total	$1,060 78
1891.	
R. L. Upchurch	$ 762 48
John T. Wentworth	619 12
Total	$1,381 60
1892.	
J. T. Wentworth	$ 779 82
R. L. Upchurch	1,013 14
Total	$1,792 96
1893.	
J. T. Wentworth	$1,093 02
R. L. Upchurch	1,463 40
Total	$2,556 42
1894.	
D. J. Morey	$1,364 28
J. T. Wentworth	1,522 10
R. L. Upchurch	598 44
Total	$3,484 82
1895.	
D. J. Morey	$1,808 58
J. T. Wentworth	1,289 31
Total	$3,107 89

The supervisor from Waterford then went on to ask where this thing was going to stop, and was in favor of anchoring the thing miles east of here.

Then the supervisor from Mt. Pleasant reminded him that one case came from Waterford alone and footed up over 10 per cent, meaning the Rev. Hep's case. Mr. Schenkenberger said that Waterford could not help it if Jefferson had sent such a man to their town.

He then continued and gave a comparison of marshal's fees for the past ten years, as follows:

1885.	
James Easson	$737 26
1886.	
James Easson	$381 34
John Rowan	507 46
Total	$888 80

In 1887 Rowan had $696.24, and in 1888 it was $400.38, and for the same year James Easson had $35.25. In 1889 Rowan came in with $553.28; in 1890 it was $584.55, and in 1891, $105.84. For the same year the bill of Easson was $401.53; 1892, Easson, $710.47; 1893, Easson, $1,208.98; 1894, Easson, $1,540.51, and in 1895 it was $1,587.86.

Animated Discussion.

The gentleman from Waterford intimated that the officers of Racine made too many arrests altogether and that one justice said that he had received $1000 in fees in addition to his bill against the county.

R. M. Boyd thought that the fees were too high but favored a reasonable compensation. If the board went to the extreme there would be law suits, but if a fair cut was made the chances were there would be no litigation. Five attorneys had been interviewed and not one of them could give him an opinion or agree just what the law in regard to the board fixing fees meant. He alluded to the case which came before Judge Fish and that gentleman had said he did not know what the law meant and did not believe anybody else did and the best way was to let the supreme court decide. They should be extremely careful and suggested that the matter be referred to a committee of four from the board, the district attorney, city attorney and two others.

There were remarks by Mr. Schenkenberg, Rowlands and others.

Finally a vote was taken on the substitute of Mr. Rowlands to make the cut 25 per cent. and it was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Anderson Rowlands Ticknor, Wadewitz, J. C. Wagner—5.

Noes—Beers, Boyd, Ela, Hanson, Hurd, George Miller, Leo Miller, Sheck, Shenkenberg, Skewes, J. H. Smith, Zimmermann, Aldrich—13.

Several motions were made to refer the matter to committees that the district attorney be heard on the subject, but every one of them were killed as fast as they were sprung.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolution offered by Supervisor Schenkenberger, cutting the fees from 60 to 75 per cent. and it was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Beers, Ela, Hanson, Hurd, George Miller, Leo Miller, Sheck, Shenkenberg, Skewes, J. H. Smith, Zimmermann, Aldrich—12.

Noes—Anderson, Boyd, Rowlands, Ticknor, Wadewitz, J. C. Wagner—6.

The resolution does not effect the fees this year, but there is no use denying the fact that it will ruin the justice business for years to come, and that few men of ability will accept a nomination for the office.

COUNTY NEWS.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Nov. 19, 1895,

Mr. George Anderson is at home again.

Frank Hanson has sold his farm and will move to Racine.

Peter Anderson has purchased a 40 acre farm of Frank Hanson and will take possession in the spring.

Mr. Joe L. Walker is having a great run of auctions this fall; he is immensely popular and his sales cover a wide stretch of territory.

Rev. and Mrs. Mack entertained the Shakespeare club at the parsonage on Thursday evening, and despite the muddy roads and inclement weather there was a full attendance, with but a single exception. The club has arranged for a lecture to be given at the hall on Friday evening, Nov. 22, and have secured the popular lecturer, Dr. E. L. Eaton, of Racine for the occasion. This is the "treat" which we promised the public a week or two ago. The club will probably arrange for a series of lectures to be given during the coming winter.

Don't forget the young people's meeting at the North church on Thursday evening.

BRISTOL.

Somers, Nov. 19, 1895.

Mrs. E. Pike has returned from a visit with friends in Somers and Racine.

Mrs. Tabor and Mrs. Braslo visited friends in Salem last Saturday.

Miss Bacon, of Salem, was in town last Friday.

Fred Saxe, proprietor of the Star creamery of Paris, was in the village last week.

Mrs. Lizzie Burgess, of Salem, called on friends in town recently.

Miss Mamie Bacon, who has been under the doctor's care, is much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead, of Rockford, who have been visiting relatives and friends here during the past week, returned home last Saturday.

Our genial townsman, George Curtis, has had the honor of being elected chairman of the county board of supervisors.

Dr. Creighton, of Milwaukee, was in Bristol last Monday.

James Coyne, of South Bristol, visited Kenosha last Tuesday.

Mr. Phil Willet has been suffering from a scrofulous attack during the past two weeks.

Chas. Bishop made a business trip to Chicago last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are entertaining a sister from New York.

Mr. Dick Edwards had the misfortune to be thrown from a wagon and have his arm broken. Dr. Stevens is attending the case.

Herry Castle, of Chicago, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Castle. Harry is engaged in the commission business.

Messrs. Curtis, Bloss and Kingman, took the morning train for Kenosha last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith Culver, of Antioch, were visitors in this village last week.

Kim Cass was in Chicago last week.

Mrs. E. Vanvie is suffering from a sprained ankle.

PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 18.

The social event of the coming week will be the wedding of Mr. John Ludwig of Brighton, and Miss Katie Thom of this place. The contracting parties have a large circle of friends who sincerly wish them joy.

Our pastor delivered a very impressive sermon to young christians last Sabbath. The attendance was quite large but very few stayed to Sunday school.

Mr. Russell and Jennie Jones, Mrs. L. C. Williams and Mrs. C. E. Meredith attended church at Paris Sunday.

Owing to bad roads Dick didn't call on Yorkville friends Sunday.

"Chas," our creamery man, has built an addition to the factory and is now lathing and plastering the living rooms in the second story. John Jones has the contract in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, of Somers, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Smith.

Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Somers, called on friends in this neighborhood last Friday.

Mr. Wrangans, of East Paris, made a trip to Union Grove Saturday to secure some of those great bargains S. Moe is offering in gents clothing.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Nov. 16, 1895.

Elder Mowry was expected at the F. U. B. church Sunday morning but was not present, so the expected talk on the Thanksgiving dinner at the church on the 28th, proved a failure.

Meeting on Tuesday evening, the 19th. Meeting conducted by Miss Rose Lang. Subject, "The Rejected Christ." All come that possibly can.

Mr. and Mrs. Sadler of Genesee. Wis., visited T. H. Mosher, Friday and Saturday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Harange, Nov. 8, a son.

The Shakespearean club met at Elder Mack's last Friday evening. A slim attendance is reported. Don't let it become like the Last Rose of Summer.

Whooping cough and bad colds are prevalling in this neighborhood. Several children are out of school on that account.

Bright smiles were on the scholars faces to see their old teacher, Miss Lil Walker, once more in the school room for two days, during the absence of their teacher, Miss Gilmore, Thursday and Friday.

J. W. Pike's harness shop will be completed in a few days, and makes quite an addition to our little village. E. R. Derumer is the contractor and builder.

TRUESDELL.

Truesdell, Wis., Nov. 20.

Plenty of mud, still a scarcity of water and many wells dry.

Charles Birch, who has spent the past summer on the White farm, having had charge of the horses owned by Thomas Smith of Chicago, which were summered on the White farm, left for Chicago on Monday.

J. Alstead, our enterprising miller, is at present compelled to haul the water to supply his engine with, his well having run dry. As he is grinding day and night, he finds it no little task to furnish the water.

The American Telegraph and Telephone company have selected this place as a distributing point for material used on their lines between Chicago and Milwaukee and have opened distributing office here, which is in charge of Messrs. F. A. Rees and Charles Merrell, late of Evansville, Ind. The company is about to string four more new copper wires between Chicago and Milwaukee for which purpose six carloads of material have already been received at this place, which is but a small amount of material towards what will be shipped in here in the next few weeks. Mr. Hoxie, traveling auditor for the company, was in town on Monday, and called on Messrs. Rees and Morrell for a few hours.

Messrs. Crosby and Schmutz of Pleasant Prairie, are arranging matters to have the hay press here which has been idle for a year or more, put into operation in a short time. We wish these gentlemen much success.

The Truesdell Creamery is closed and a good many of our milk men are hauling their milk to the Kenosha Creamery.

SALEM.

Salem, Nov. 18.

Mrs. Tabor of Bristol, visited relatives and friends in this village the last of the week.

Messrs. Carl Stewart, George Phillips and Fred Belding and Misses Ruth Van Wie, Pearl Sanborn, and Ada Johnson attended the clothes-pin social at Wilmot, Friday eve. One of the Salem couples took the prize cake for best marching.

Mrs. Walter Stewart went to Valparaiso, Ind., Saturday to visit her sister Mabel Merry, who is attending school there.

Mrs. Frank Palmatier returned Wednesday from a week's visit in Chicago.

Miss Gay Van Wie visited Mrs. Ben Miller of Pikeville, part of last week.

Charles Poles has rented and taken possession of the Whitcher market and has in a fine stock of meats.

Fred Van Alstine and Sant Watkins were Pleasant Prairie visitors Sunday evening.

Mrs. Hollister spent Sunday with her daughter Mrs. Tom Watkins.

Miss Grace Minnis of Bristol, spent Saturday and Sunday with Salem friends.

Dr. Tiedt went to Chicago Saturday on business.

Mrs. George Hartnell entertained her mother Mrs. Sandberg of Fox river, part of last week.

Dick Faillon of Harvard, called on Salem friends last week Sunday.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, Nov. 18.

The variety of weather served up last week, just suits the farmer. It makes the corn stalks supple enough to be handled and the soil soft enough to be plowed. It has also freshened up the pastures, so that stock of all kinds can be the better prepared to go into winter quarters. This latter, is no small item in the economics of farming, as many farmers have a very small quantity of hay to commence the winter's siege with.

We bespeak ten days suitable for closing up farm work, then ten days of rain, after which we take the weather just as it comes and no grumbling.

On the 13th inst. the remains of Thomas Haselton were laid to rest in the Yorkville cemetery. Deceased was about 85 years of age at the time of his death, and an old settler in this community. Possessed of no expensive tastes, and with strict economy ingrained by the roughexperiences of an early settler, he managed to accumulate considerable property. His aged wife and Mrs. J. T. Hay, a only child, are the sole survivors of the family, and as he died intestate, become also the only inheritors of the estate.

The public spirit of this community again comes to the surface. This time the parsonage barn has undergone extensive repairs and new sidewalks have been built around the premises, with promise of more improvements in the near future along the same line.

But nothing gives more satisfaction than the work that has been done during the past fall in the cemetery. Leaning monuments have been straightened up; neglected graves re-filled; fallen slabs re-erected, and in many cases new bases furnished for them; troublesome weeds have been removed, and in fact the whole premises have assumed a well kept appearance.

Geo. Wallis, who recently entered the employment of Mr. McCanna of Burlington, will move his family there in a few days. We understand that the position is a very renumerative one for a young man and we have no hesitation in saying that we know he will fill the bill.

Upton Ebbet of Palmyra, was the guest of H. Shephard and family, Sunday last.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Nov. 19.

Brook Sheard of Dover, moved into what was known as the Sheard house, last week.

George Steinhouse is reported sick.

Mrs. Mary Adams, who has been seriously ill, is reported some better.

Miss Lofthouse is visiting in Racine.

Horace Buell of Iowa, was seen on our streets last week.

Chairman George Ela returned from Racine Saturday afternoon.

A heavy snow storm is at present raging.

Died, at the hospital in Chicago, on Sunday morning, Nov. 10, 1895, while receiving medical treatment under the skillful care of Drs. Fenger and Newell, Mary Eliza, wife of Henry Russell and daughter of the late Wm. Summers and wife of Rochester, aged 46 years. Gone, another one in our midst has been called to exchange worlds and left her earthly home, made comfortable and attractive by her loving hands, for "a home not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Another bright link is added to the chain which reaches out, binding loved ones nearer to those who have gone before, and reminding us that we too, will sooner or later be called to answer for our works here. The deceased was beloved by all because "of her kindness and gentleness were sweetly tempered with that meekness and forbearance which is born of faith." She leaves a husband, mother, sister and brother and a host of friends who will deeply feel her loss. The funeral occurred from her home on Wednesday, Nov. 13. Rev. Porter preached a sermon from the text Peter 1:24, "As for man his days are as grass the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof knoweth it no more. John 1:25-26, "Whosoever liveth and believeth on me shall never die." Her remains were interred in the Rochester cemetery.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath;
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death."

Mr. Wm. Gould and family of Stoughton, Mr. Ledger of Geneva, Mr. Stickney of Walcusa, Mrs. Freeman and daughter of Rockford, Ills, Mrs. Banford of Milwaukee, were among those who attended the funeral services of Mrs. Russell from abroad.

HUSHER.

Husher, Nov. 20.

A big smile could be seen on the boys' faces on Friday evening that in spite of the bad weather and bad roads they had a large crowd at their dance. The boys appreciate the many friends they have who are trying to help them along with their base ball club.

Mr. Peterson has his now building well on the way, and if the weather is favorable he expects to have it finished in about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Erbe rejoice over the arrival of another son at their house.

A birthday party was held at the home of Mary Jacob, it being her 19th anniversary. All had a good time and went home wishing Mary many more happy returns of the day.

Mrs. Zachar died at the county hospital for the insane last Saturday and was buried at the Bohemian cemetery in Caledonia, Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Edwin Flancher, who is teaching the Franksville school, is still boarding at home, and every night and morning he can be seen driving along the roads, not heeding mud or weather.

The dance at Husher for the benefit of the Husher B. B. club was well attended and not since the fall of 1894 during the campaign has there been such a large crowd at Husher ball.

There will be a Thanksgiving entertainment at the Episcopal chapel at Western Union Junction Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 27. All are cordially invited.

THE SILVER CRAZE EPIDEMIC.

A Majority of Cases Happily Recovered—How Chronic Cases Can be Cured.

The sixteen to one craze, like the greenback craze, was epidemic, and every susceptible person has had its day. In a very large majority of cases the recovery has been perfect, and the patient feels as glad as if he had recovered from the scarlet fever and is living in a new skin. There is, however, in the silver fever and the mumps, a few severe cases that suffer from the after effects of the disease in some form that saps the vitality. The skilfull M. D. is under obligation to faithfully watch these cases of scarlet fever and mumps and administer proper remedies. So must the doctor of finance bear the responsibility of providing suitable remedies for chronic cases of sixteen to one influenza. One of the serious symptoms of a chronic case of silverite is the subtle, sullen belief that England is great, big, awfully awful creditor nation, and is nothing but just a tremendous terror to the people of the United States. The corrollary of this belief is that the poor little creditor, the United States of America, must be given a little chance or she will have to succumb and go under. This little chance is for the little creditor to coin all the silver of all the mines in the little United States, and all the rest of the world, at the ratio of 16 to 1 and pay off our debts with 50 cent dollars, and place this glorious Union in the high position it ought to occupy among the nations of the world. This symptom is one of the worst the doctor has to content with. It appeals wholly to our selfish nature. What rights has a creditor that we are bound to respect? Our sympathies should go out to the little fellow, the small United States, who has the money in his pocket, or did have it, that once belonged to that big burly England, the yellow winged gold bug. These chronic cases will have to suffer long until next Fourth of July, when if it should be bright, warm day, they can all be positively cured at one celebration. The orator can readily show by unchallenged figures that the debts of the United States are very much less than those of Great Britain, and he can tell you just how much more England owes on that day than the United States. Then he will spread the eagle and tell you the United States has the highest mountains, the longest rivers, the biggest trees, the greatest wealth and that England could empty all her rivers at once into our great lakes and it would not raise them enough to flush the Illinois drainage canal. And still soaring he will show our indisputable figures that will demonstrate the greater debt paying capacity of these United States over any nation in the world, it being not a question how to pay her indebtedness, but rather how to keep her national debt undiminished for banking security. And soaring higher and screaming louder, the orator of the day could show you that the only thing that England could boast of over this Union, is the fact that she has bigger debts; owes more money, and will owe it an eternal sight longer than the United States.

Chequamegon bay, including the ports of Ashland and Washburn, ships more lumber than any other shipping point on the great lakes. The shipments from the bay this season up to Nov. 1, amount to 238,323 feet. Duluth and Superior come next with 228,000,000 feet.

How to Save Money and Health.

Most people have some trouble with their health which they would like cured if it could be done easily and cheaply. Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York city, who is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, makes the following offer: He gives you the privilege of consulting him, free of charge, through his great system of letter correspondence. Write him just how you feel and what symptoms trouble you. He will answer your letter, explaining your case thoroughly, telling just what ails you and how to get strong and well. He gives the most careful attention to every letter, and makes his explanation so clear that you understand exactly what your complaint is. And for all this you pay nothing. You do not leave your home and have no doctor's fee to pay. The Doctor makes a specialty of treating patients through letter correspondence, and is having wonderful success. He is the discoverer of that celebrated medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. If you write him at once you will doubtless be cured.

Growing Old.

"It isn't being old that's hard to bear," said a passee woman to me lately; "it's the growing old, the fading, the misery of fleshing up or shrinking down into elderliness that's so stinging. I shouldn't mind being 60, but I hate to be 45."

It is odd, too, how we women try to deceive ourselves. "Oh, gray hair is no sign of age," says one. "I'm sure I've had gray hairs since I was 16." Another wails when, in spite of herself, she has to take to wearing glasses:

"Oh, I've been so foolish! I simply ruined my eyes reading in bed."

But when a person's hair turns, the eyes fail and the teeth get faulty and unreliable, it's age.

Of course if there are no grown children to betray one the pretense of youth can be kept up a little longer, but even the ladies who were married at 18 and had three children before they were 20 have to abandon the struggle in the presence of marriageable sons and daughters. I have known would be youthful women to break down and weep the first time they were called grandma.

Yes, indeed, it is hard to be graceful while growing old.—New York Recorder.

An Experienced Husband.

Mr. Blinks—I wish to get some hairpins for my wife.

Great Merchant—This is a wholesale house, sir.

Mr. Blinks—Of course. You don't suppose I'm fool enough to go on buying hairpins at retail, do you? I want a barrel.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

New York, Nov. 18.

Money on call nominally 1½@2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½ per cent.; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 480¾@481¼ for demand, and 487¾@488 for sixty days; posted rates 488½ and 490; commercial bills, 480¾.

Silver certificates, 67½@68; no sales; bar silver, 67¾. Mexican dollars, 54.

United States government bonds steady; new 4's reg., 121¾; do coupons, 121¾; 5's reg., 115; 5's coupons, 115; 4's reg., 111¾; coupons, 112⅛; 2's reg., 97; Pacific 6's of '99, 102.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 18.

The following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—November, opened 56⅞c, closed 56⅝c. December, opened 57⅜c, closed 57⅛c. May, opened 61⅝c, closed 61⅜c. Corn—November, opened 28c, closed 28c; December, opened 27⅝c, closed 27⅝c; May, opened 28⅝c, closed 28⅝c. Oats—November, nominal, closed 17¾c; December, opened 18⅛c, closed 17⅞c; May, opened 20⅜c, closed 20⅜c. Pork—December, nominal, closed $8.00; January, opened $9.02½, closed $8.95; May, opened, $9.40, closed $9.35. Lard—December, nominal, closed $5.42½; January, opened $5.57½, closed $5.55.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 22c per lb.; extra dairy, 18c; packing stock, 10@11c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 19½c per doz. Poultry—Spring chickens, 6½@7c per lb.; old hens, 6c; roosters, 4c; turkeys, 7c; ducks, 9@9½c; geese, $5.00@6.50 per doz. Potatoes—Burbanks, 21@23c per bu.; sweet potatoes, Illinois, $1.75@2.00 per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, $1.25@3.00 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, fancy, 13@14c; broken comb, 12c; extracted, 5@6c per lb. Cranberries—Cape Cod, $7.50@8.50 per bbl.

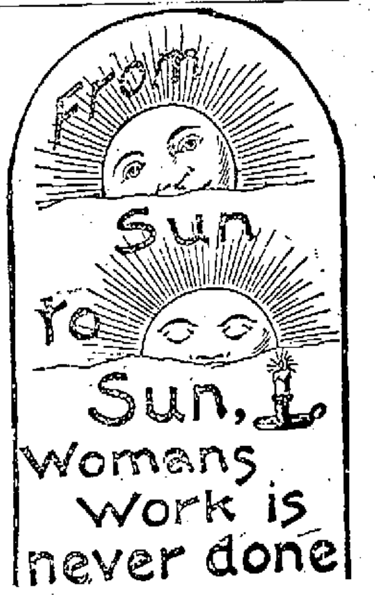
Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 18.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 52,000; sales ranged at $2.20@3.55 pigs, $3.40@3.70 light, $3.35@3.50 rough packing, $3.40@3.70 mixed, and $3.55@3.72½ heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,500; quotations ranged at $4.65@4.85 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.10@4.60 good to choice do., $3.50@4.10 fair to good, $3.00@3.65 common to medium do., $2.90@3.40 butchers' steers, $2.15@2.80 stockers, $3.00@3.75 feeders, $1.20@3.50 cows, $2.40@3.70 heifers, $1.75@3.00 bulls, $2.00@3.25 Texas steers, $2.85@3.00 western range steers and $3.00@5.00 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,000; sales ranged at $1.75@3.40 westerns, $1.75@2.60 Texas, $1.75@3.50 natives, and $2.50@4.50 lambs.



It is a constant round of care and toil from which there is no escape. How essential, then, are health and strength, and yet with how many women these are altogether lacking. They are tired all day and unable to sleep at night. In this condition the system will soon break down.

Restore the Strength,

overcome that tired feeling, build up the system by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late. This great medicine is exactly what overworked women need. It makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, gives strength to the nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

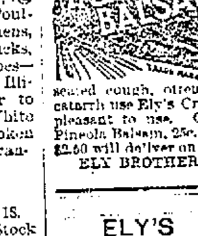
Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thom place. me1st&wkly

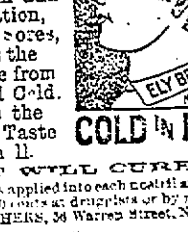
PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.



ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH



Is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

COLD IN HEAD

IT WILL CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

G. MARTINS.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Open at all hours Day or Night. Morgue in Connection. Always on hand.

Telephone 284. 234 Main St. Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW ELEVEN room house for sale or will exchange for small farm not far from city. Address John Scholzen, 1700 Grand ave. nov7tsw*

FOR SALE OR RENT—I WILL SELL OR rent my farm, located near the central part of Caledonia, adjoining Root river. There are 235 acres under cultivation and good buildings thereon. Inquire of James Wilson, No. 1440 State street, Racine, Wis. nov6w3*

MY WIFE HAVING LEFT MY BOARD AND bed, I hereby make known that I will not pay any bills or debts contracted by her.
Signed: Peter Jorgenson.
oct31wm1 North Cape, Wis.

NOTICE OF SALE.

[First publication Thursday, Nov. 14, 1895.]

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN COUNTY COURT, Racine County. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Lee, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter by the county court of Racine county, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1895, the undersigned administrator will, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the homestead of said deceased, located about one half mile south of Sylvania, in the township of Yorkville, Racine county, state of Wisconsin, offer for sale at public auction the following described parcels of land situated in the county of Racine, to-wit:

First Parcel—The south one-half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), township number three (3), north of range twenty-one (21) east, containing seventy-eight and ninety-eight one hundredths (78 98-100) acres more or less.

Second Parcel—The south one-half of the northwest quarter and all that part of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter south of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway right of way, all in section twenty-five (25), town three (3), north of range twenty-one (21) east, all in Racine county, Wisconsin.

The terms of the sale will be cash.

Dated, November 12, A. D. 1895.

JAMES BIRCHELL,
Administrator of the Estate of Hiram Lee, Deceased.

WALLACE INGALLS, Att'y. nov14t4w

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wi

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, Nov. 20, 1895.

Flour—		$2 60
Minn. Patent		2 30
" Best Spring		2 70
" Rye		
Grain—	$	58
Wheat No. 1		57
Wheat No. 2		56
Wheat No. 3	17@	19
Oats		28
Corn	35@	36
Barley		38
Rye		
Feed—		$15.00
Fine Middlings, per ton		12.00
Bran, per ton		17.00
Corn meal		16.00
Oats and corn ground		
Produce—	19@	20
Butter	18@	19
Eggs		9
Cheese		10 00
Hay		
Vegetables—	$	60
Apples	15@	20
Potatoes		1 20
Beans	25@	30
Onions		
Meats—	$2 40@$3 00	
Beef on foot	3 30@	3 50
Hogs on foot		70
Lard	4 00@	4 50
Calves	2 50@	3 00
Sheep	2 50@	3 00
Lambs		
Poultry—	$	9
Turkeys		7
Chickens		
Seeds—	$	90
Flax		
Wool—	12@	18
Wool		
Hides—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed per lb		3½c
Green, No. 2, " "		2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "		4c
Cured, No. 2		3c
Calfskin—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		7c
Green, No. 2, "		6c
Kips—		
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb		5c
Green, No. 2, "		4c

Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Nov. 20, 1895.

Grain—	$	58
Wheat No. 1		58
No. 2		57
No. 3		17@19½
Oats		25½
Corn		33½
Barley		27½
Rye		
Meats—	3 40@	3 55
Live hogs	2 50@	3 00
Live beef		
Vegetables—	1 15@	1 20
Beans	15@	20
Potatoes		
Produce—	17@	20
Butter	15@	17
Eggs		9@9½
Cheese		
Tallow—		4
No. 1		3½
No. 2		

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1895.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 47.

THE STRIKE IS DEAD.

On the Line of the Great Northern Railroad.

Such is the Claim Made by President J. J. Hill.

Last Echo of Debs Strike of a Year Ago— Condition of the Road—Its Future Prospects — The Receivership.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad company in an interview said: "The strike on the Great Northern is dead. One hundred went out and their places were filled at once. They were told they should present their grievances to proper authorities and that they would then be carefully considered. This defection is the last echo of the Debs strike of last year. Railroad business is good. While I do not look for a heavy increase, I believe business will continue on its present excellent basis. The trouble with the farmers is, while crops have been heavy prices have been low, and they cannot purchase such great amount of manufactured articles which they would like to. The country along the line of road, however, is rapidly filling up with settlers, more mouths will have to be fed and more farming implements be bought, so that local traffic be proportionately swelled. The welfare of the road is not at all affected by the question of receivership of the Northern Pacific railroad. An agreement between the two roads can be carried through if desired. It is not a matter of vital importance to the Great Northern. Our road is doing well enough by itself.

DREDGE CREW DROWNED.

Dredge Foundered Off Rockaway Inlet and Crew Lose Their Lives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A steam dredge foundered off Rockaway inlet yesterday. All on board were drowned. Their names are: Walter B. Wood, Peter J. McDonald, Captain John Finn, Engineer John Carroll and John Newberry, a deckhand.

KILLED SEVERAL PERSONS.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A wine merchant named Domergue, suddenly became violently insane, and has already killed a number of people. His shot his wife and mother, then opened fire on people in the street, killing three and wounding several. The madman barricaded himself in a house, and fired on the Gendarmes, who surrounded the building.

ANNUAL MISSION CONFERENCE

DENVER, Nov. 14.—The Methodist board of missions began its annual missionary conference today. The annual report of the treasurer shows that the debt settlement is one of the most important questions before the council.

EMBEZZLER CAPTURED.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 14.—A Times special from Grinnell says: Detectives arrived from Mexico this morning with Richard Rowe, charged with complicity in Chester Rowe's embezzlement of $38,000, county money taken while treasurer.

SLOOP LOST.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A large sloop capsized off this port this morning. Four men, seen on board, were washed away later.

MATRIMONIAL.

Croston-McDonald.

At Burlington yesterday Mrs. Minnie Croston, widow of the late Attorney William Croston, was united in marriage to Mr. George McDonald, a wealthy merchant of that village. Mr. McDonald is the gentleman who figured in rather a sensational divorce suit several months ago. It is understood that the foster father of the bride objected to the marriage and sent her to Iowa, and that Mr. McDonald went to Iowa and brought her to Burlington and the marriage occurred.

Weringer-Zerner.

Miss Cornelia Weringer and George B. Zerner, a stylish young Chicago couple, were united in marriage this morning by Justice Wentworth.

The Mouse and the Woman.

A funny little episode occurred at the residence of one of Racine's most estimable clergymen the other day. The reverend gentleman was in his study busily engaged in the preparation of his sermon for the coming Sabbath. His good wife was below stairs, occupied with some of the mysteries of housewifely duty. All was serene and peaceful in that happy household. Suddenly the tranquility was broken. Shriek upon shriek in quick succession rent the air. The clergyman rushed down stairs four steps at a jump, and out into the kitchen, where the least he expected was to find his wife enveloped in flames from the gasoline stove. The scene that actually presented was not awe inspiring. Upon the highest chair in the room perched his frantic wife, while about the floor capered the tiniest little mouse that human eye ever rested on. Only this and nothing more.

FOUGHT A DUEL.

BISBEE, Ariz., Nov. 14.—Frederick Romero and Jas. Montague fought a duel last night. Each received probable fatal injuries. Romero believed Montague alienated his wife's affections.

"A RUNAWAY COLT."

Scenes of Hoyt's Latest Play Laid in This City.

Tuesday evening Captain A. C. Anson, the veteran base ball manager and player of the Chicago National League club, made his debut on the stage at Syracuse, N. Y., in Hoyt's latest production "A Runaway Colt." It was written expressly for "Uncle Anse," who made a pronounced hit on the opening night. The first part of the play is laid in this city where the captain is visiting at the home of Rev. Dr. Manners.

He solicits the services of the preacher's son, who is a rising young college pitcher for the Chicago club and after much persuasion secures the young man at a handsome salary.

Chicago papers devoted several columns to the play.

MR. CROSTEN'S BANK ACCOUNT

The Sum of $1,600 Lying in a San Francisco Bank for Nearly 30 Years.

A. A. Opdale received word from San Francisco yesterday that it was true that money was deposited in a bank at that place in the name of W. E. Crosten, a former old Racine resident. The information was in the form of a letter from the attorney at the bank at that place, and stated that there was $1,600 which deposited there in 1866. Mr. Opdale ss unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the surviving children, although five are living, scattered in various parts of the country. The principle together with the accumulated interest will amount to a snug sum.

DENIED BY GENERAL ALGER.

Senator Sherman's Memories have Stirred up Another Hornet's Nest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13—In the second volume of his personal recollections Senator Sherman in referring to the contest for the Republican presidential nomination in 1888 says: "I believed, and had, as I thought conclusive proof that friends of General Alger substantially purchased votes of many delegates from southern states who had been instructed by their constituents to vote for me. Gen. Algers attention was called to this paragraph and he said: "If there was any money used, which I do not believe there was to purchase votes from the south it was against my positive instructions, and no bill of any kind has been presented to or paid by me."

DECIDES THE TERMINUS.

Secretary Smith, of the Interior Department, Makes an Important Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Secretary Smith decided a very important case today, holding that the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific road was at either Thomson, Minn., or Superior, Wis., instead of Ashland, Wis., as has already been stated by the company. About 800,000 acres of land are involved, which is lost by the company. The secretary does not undertake to say whether the grant begins at Thompson or Superior, but directs all selections for indemnity between these points be held off for further consideration. He does declare that the grant of the Northern Pacific does not extend east of Superior.

FLIGHT OF A BOLD FRAUD.

Schlatter, the Pretended Faith Healer, Skips From Denver.

Denver, Nov. 13—Francis Schlatter, the so called healer and Messiah, disappeared last night. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the United States court for him to appear as a witness against persons arrested on charge of using the mails to defraud by pretending to sell handkerchiefs blessed by Schlatter. He left a note simply saying: "My mission in Denver is ended" Goodbye. Over three thousand people assembled this morning, expecting to receive treatment.

BROKE THE RECORD.

R. P. Searle Clips a Few Minutes From the World's 100-Mile Bicycle Record.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—R. P. Searle, of Chicago, the long distance bicycle rider, lowered the American 100 mile record from 4 hours and 27 minutes to 4:22½.

BIG BOSTON BLAZE.

BOSTON, Nov. 14—A five story brick building occupied by the Empire Distilling company burned this afternoon. Loss $125,000.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Williams has returned from Brookwaysville, Pa., where he took Judge Case, the trotting horse, to his new owner R. L. Bazaar.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Alschuler depart tomorrow for Davenport, Iowa, where Mrs. Alschuler will visit for six weeks. Mr. Alschuler will go on the road.

Jacob Dietrich will entertain the Social whist club this evening.

Miss Lillian Watts, well known in musical circles in Milwaukee, is to spend the winter with her sister Mrs. R. G. Roberts, who has recently moved here.

Will Not Join a League.

Manager Herman, of the Racine Base Ball club, states that the club has no intentions of joining the Milwaukee City league. They will play as an independent organization the coming season the same as the year just closed. Outside clubs are already writing for terms and one club, the Chicago Maroons, have been booked. The team expect to make a tour of a week or ten days to northern Wisconsin points some time in July.

IT IS A SAD STORY.

Michael Carroll, the Lineman, Was Engaged to be Married.

The Ceremony Was to Have Been Performed Next Week.

The Lady Present at the Funeral Today—Body Buried at the Catholic Cemetery—Result of the Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest to inquire into and by what means Michael Carroll came to his death, was concluded yesterday afternoon. Drs. Sauer and Simms who made a post mortem examination testified that in their opinion death was produced by a current of electricity passing through the spinal column and brain.

The jury retired and after much deliberations brought in the following verdict:

"We the jury find that the said Michael Carroll came to his death from receiving an electric shock while in the discharge of his duty, by coming in contact with an electric wire belonging to the Badger Electric Light company which was not properly insulated."

Yesterday a letter came to the Metropolitan hotel for the dead man. Manager Bardey Kernan, of the Wisconsin Telephone Exchange took possession of the letter and handed it to Coroner Stripple, who opened and read the same. It was from Miss Jennie Baker and dated at Toronto, Canada. It was in effect that she was going back to Chicago and he could address her at the old number.

This morning it was learned that the lady had arrived in Chicago, was notified by a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Carroll's death and would come here today. The belief prevails that she was engaged to marry Carroll.

Mr. Boyle of the People's Electric Light and Power company, of Chicago, for whom Carroll formerly worked, arrived today and says that Carroll was a good man.

This morning Frank Murphy, chancellor commander of Princeton Lodge, No. 464, K. P., of Chicago, and Brothers R. Chrisholm, Joe Thinerage and Edward Fitzgerald, arrived in this city to make arrangements for the burial of the body. They were accompanied by Dan Doyle, of the People's Gas and Electric Light Co., of Chicago.

Miss Jessie Baker, a young lady who was to have been married to Carroll next week, also arrived in the city, and she is completely broken down by the sad accident. All will sympathize with her in in her sorrow.

Arrangements were made into this afternoon for the funeral and the body was buried at the Catholic cemetery. Fred Pfister, William Hall and other members of the Racine Lodge No. 32, K. of P., did all in their power to assist in the hour of trouble.

The funeral of Carroll occurred from the undertaking establishment of Wm. Beffel this afternoon and was attended by delegations from Chicago and Milwaukee and the members of K. of P. lodge No. 32, of this city. The services were held at St. Patrick's church, the Rev. Father Trant officiating.

LETTER FROM MAYOR PINGREE.

Detroit's Chief Executive Taking Steps to Abrogate a Treaty.

Mayor James has received a letter from Mayor H. S. Pingree, of Detroit, Mich., relative to the abrogation of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain, which prevents the construction of naval vessels in the shipyards of the Great Lakes. He is cordially invited to join in a general movement of the cities of the lake region, looking to the repealing of the unnecessary agreement or treaty and is requested to solicit the aid of our congressmen, with that end in view. Pingree states that the work of ship construction in the lake region has attained to a degree of prominence that demands some recognition from the general government in the award of contracts for naval vessels.

THE ROYAL LEAGUE.

Officers Elected For the Ensuing Year, 1896, Last Evening.

At a regular meeting of Bota Council No. 2, R. L., last evening, two new members were initiated and other important business transacted. This order continues in healthy growth, with bright prospects for the coming year. The following officers were elected to fill the chairs for 1896:

Archon—Geo. T. Goystile.
Vice Archon—E. W. Hinderman.
Orator—F. W. Maxsted.
Scribe—Jas. Fitton.
Collector—H. C. Bonig.
Treasurer—Joseph Kristerlus.
Prelate—C. A. Corbitt
Guido—A. J. Link.
Warder—F. Bowes.
Sentry—Christ. Hanson.
Trustees—A. Hanson, Jos. Wolf, J. E. Berg.
Representative to Advisory Council—J. E. Shurr.
Alternate—H. C. Bonig.

Murder Trial Postponed.

The trial of Wencil Beshek for murder, was called in the circuit court this afternoon, but on account of the illness of Max Heck it was adjourned until Monday.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

Louis Bohne Again Behind the Bars at Milwaukee.

Louis Bohne, a former resident of this city, and a son-in-law of John Lichter, a well-known mason and builder of Racine, has been arrested at Milwaukee on a warrant sworn out by Father Michael Wenker of the Sacred Heart college at Pine Bluff, near Madison, in which the insurance and real estate man is charged with embezzlement of $4,802 and a few cents. The case was called yesterday but not finished on account of it not being possible to find Mr. Lichter. Bohne had no attorney, stating that he was too poor to hire one. He said he was ready to proceed with the examination and Father Wenker was sworn. He stated that in September, 1893, he had called upon the defendant in the Pabst building and placed in his hands for investment purposes notes and mortgages aggregating $5,900. He then left for Europe, stipulating that Bohne should forward to him the collections at stated intervals. He swore that this had not been done and further that he had ordered the defendant to sell several mortgages as he, the witness, needed the money. This was done, but all the proceeds was not turned over to him. Up to September, 1894, he claims that the indebtedness after repeated requests, had been reduced to the amount stated in the warrant; the balance he had been unable collect.

Bohne took the stand and said that everything he had in the world was turned over to satisfy the demands of his creditors, including the deeding by his wife of his $14,000 homestead. As to his liability to Father Wenker, he admitted it, but claimed that at an interview held between Attorney Hahn and Bohne's father-in-law, John Lichter of the town of Milwaukee, they had drawn up a mortgage on Racine property, and this was accepted as security by the attorney for his client's claim. Assistant District Attorney Umbreit produced what he claimed was this mortgage, and the defendant produced his father-in-law's signature. It was given on Racine property by John Lichter to cover two notes executed by the Bohne Lightning Messenger and Express company for $1,300 and $600. The $1,300 note was in favor of Father Wenker and the priest acknowledged that this had been paid him and was deducted from the original claim of $5,000, together with several other small payments made at different time. Bohne thought that there was some mistake here, as he had understood the mortgage executed by his father-in-law was in lieu of the entire claim of Father Wenker's and he declared that a receipt stating this fact was in the possession of his father-in-law. Hereupon the court adjourned the case to give the defendant an opportunity to get this receipt, if it existed, and present it in evidence. Bail was fixed at $6,000, and Bohne was taken over to the county jail.

While giving testimony Bohne wept copiously and was inclined to pause frequently. He claimed that the failure of the South Side Savings bank affected him considerably.

DEAL IS CLOSED.

Racine to Have a First Class Ice Skating Rink.

Manager Case of the Belle City Street Railway company, closed a deal with the Racine base ball club yesterday for the lease of the North Side base ball park during the winter months for a term of five years.

Operations will be commenced as soon as possible, transforming the grounds into a large ice skating rink. A building, to be used as a waiting and reception room, will be built in the west end of the grounds, while during the summer months it will be utilized as a dressing room and club house for the base ball players.

It is the intention of Manager Case to conduct a first class rink during the winter.

John S. Johnson, Jos. Donahue and other flyers on the ice will be engaged to give exhibitions of fast skating and in all probability a tournament to include only Wisconsin skaters, will be arranged for some time in January.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Some of the Physicians Fail to Report Cases.

Health Inspector Schumacher came across a family yesterday where four members were suffering from diphtheria, one child being in a dangerous condition. A physician had been attending them and called in a second physician to consult. No card had been placed on the house, the health department knew nothing about the case and some of the children attended school. It is not the desire of the health department to make trouble for physicians but unless contagious diseases are promptly reported it is proposed to commence prosecution without delay. If the law pertaining to contagious diseases is good it should be obeyed; if not constitutional the sooner people know it the better. A card was today placed upon the house in question.

Jacob Hockwart, of Morse, was shot by George Bidgood, Tuesday evening, near Morse. The latter was hunting and lying in a deer runway waiting for game. He mistook Hockwart, who was on his way home from work, for a deer. Hockwart is in the hospital at Ashland, in a precarious condition.

IS A SWEEPING CUT.

Proposed by Supervisor Shenkenberg in the Compensation

And Fees of County Officers and Magistrates.

If Adopted Will Degrade the Office of the Justice of the Peace State Semi Centennial Celebration—Some Bills Presented.

Supervisor Shenkenberg, of the town of Waterford, stirred up a hornets nest in the county board of supervisors by introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the county board of supervisors of Racine county by virtue of the power conferred upon it by chapter 250, session laws of 1895, hereby fixes the fees and compensation of the officers and magistrates for services to be performed under chapter 250 of the session laws of 1895, for the arrest, commitment, trial, conviction and imprisonment or detention for any person for vagrancy, drunkenness, indecent exposure of person or disorderly conduct, and similar offenses under or by virtue of the provisions of chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes and of acts additional and amendatory thereto and thereof and of chapter 250 of the session laws of 1895, shall be as follows:

Supervisor Boyd moved to amend that the board defer action on the resolution until Monday afternoon, Nov. 18, after the regular order of business. The amendment was carried.

The proposed cut in the fees and compensation of officers and magistrates is of a sweeping nature, amounting to from 100 to 400 per cent in the different cases enumerated above. That it is unjust cannot be denied. If the resolution is adopted in anything like its original form, the offices of justice of the peace, marshal and constables will go begging, as no competent person can afford to devote his exclusive time to his work at such figures.

The office of a justice of the peace is an important one. Here is where cases of all kinds receive their original hearing. The offices in this city and those scattered in different towns throughout the county have been elevated to a higher plane than they ever were before. Instead of a mere "junk shop," presided over by incompetent persons we now have a court of justice. Many of the justices in the country towns have stocked their offices with law books, and volumes of valuable references. Their fees have allowed them to obtain a fair representation of the law and try a case in a legal way. To make such a sweeping cut as is proposed by Supervisor Shenkenberg would be a costly step backward and one that would be deplored by all lawyers and the people in general. The fad of economizing can be carried too far, and in the end result in a greatly increased expenditure of money by the county.

Semi-Centential Exhibition.

Supervisor Boyd introduced the following resolution at yesterday afternoon's session of the board:

Whereas, the advancement society of Milwaukee, and other public spirited citizens throughout the state are desirous of holding a Semi-Centennial State exhibition in the year 1898, and

Whereas said persons above named desire an expression on the subject from this honorable board.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this board heartily concur in the project of holding a semi-centennial exhibit at the time mentioned, believing that such an exhibition would prove beneficial to the diversified industries of this great commonwealth.

Be it further resolved, that the honorable chairman of this board be, and is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a delegate or commissioner to represent this county at any meeting that may be called for the purpose of making arrangements for the above named exhibit, and

Be it further resolved that Racine county shall be liable for any compensation or expense contracted by said commissioner.

On motion of Supervisor Zimmerman the resolution was adopted.

Some of the Bills Presented.

Among the bills presented to the county are the following:

John Pugh, sheriff, to washing and sewing, county jail	$ 334 75
John Pugh, sheriff, to boarding prisoners	2,146 98
John Pugh, sheriff, to conveyance of inmates to Northern hospital and County asylum	1,256 25
D. J. Morey, justice bill	1,908 58
J. T. Wentworth, justice of the peace and court commissioner	1,289 31
Christian Stripple, coroner, report of witnesses and jury fees and bill thereof	199 68
James Easson, marshal fees	1,517 86

Drive Whist Party.

Mrs. Simon Wolff gave a delightful drive whist party to her lady friends yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Chas. Smith took first prize, a cut glass olive dish; Mrs. Anna Eddy second prize, a gold sardine fork. The following ladies were present: Mesdames C. Miner, F. Kelly, F. McAnany, G. Eddy, A. Eddy, Kirkby, Chandler, W. Raymond, G. Bliss, Trux, Deacon, A. Moore, C. Beebe, McMurphy, Vance, Billings, Bolton, Harbridge, Kranz, Pratt, Schroeder, Heinrichs, Dutton, Brown, Dagget, Lawton, Reynolds, Falvey, A. Smith, C. Henry, Dr. Brodsky, Stevens, Costello, Erickson, Thomson, Washburn, Campbell, Miller, Perrett, Freeman; Misses Helen Dutton, Hylene Elliott, Wolff.

NOMINATED A CANDIDATE.

Rockford, Ill., Nov. 14—Judge A. Wolfersberg of Stirling, was nominated by the Democratic supreme court Judical convention this afternoon.

HINRICHSEN AND HESING.

Leaders of the Two Democratic Wings Air Their Views.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Nov. 14.—Secretary of State Hinrichsen, as chairman of the Democratic state central committee, made public today correspondence between himself and Postmaster Hesing of Chicago, editor of the Illinois State Zeitung, touching the division in the Democratic party of this state over the free silver question. The correspondence was begun by Hesing, who takes Hinrichsen to task for calling the state convention to consider the question of free coinage. He states his position in opposition to free coinage and reminds Hinrichsen of prophesies which the writer had made to him which have since been fulfilled, and declares the defeat in the Eighteenth congressional district was not a Democratic defeat but a defeat of free coinage.

If the campaign had been confined to honest money lines the independent vote would have gone to the Democratic candidates, as he asserts the Germans of Illinois hold the balance of power nearly everywhere in the state; that they are almost unanimous in favor of sound money, and that on the silver basis their vote would defeat the Democrats in every congressional district in the state except four.

He further says that they can never be won over to the Democratic party on a free coinage platform. He pleads for harmony in the party as the only chance for success and says that the fight next year should be on a platform of personal liberty, honest money and tariff as it now stands.

Hinrichsen says he cannot agree with the arguments advanced by Hesing, for it cannot be expected that Hesing, as a part of the national administration would do otherwise but uphold the policy of President Cleveland. He decares that it is absurb to expect that Hesing can pass on what constitutes real Democratic principles, of the fact that his connection with the Democratic party been intermittent and spasmodic.

Hinrichsen says, he himself was born a Democrat, has been an active Democrat 26 years and never scratched the Democratic. He avers he accepts the time-honored principles of the Democratic party and cannot be expected to follow blindly a few men who would take him away from true Democracy.

IMPORTANT CHANGE

In the Running of the Goodrich Steamers on the West Shore.

The close of the present week will witness a change in the Goodrich line west shore steamers. The City of Racine is to be withdrawn from the Chicago-Muskegon route and put on in place of one of the steamers now plying between Milwaukee and Chicago—possibly the Atlanta, which is booked for partial reconstruction at Manitowoc calculated to give her greater stability. The steamers Menominee and Chicago will also soon be withdrawn for the season, leaving the Indiana, City of Racine and City of Ludington to handle the business. The City of Ludington is now on her last trip to Green Bay for the present season.

GOT THROUGH FOOLING.

Railroad Men to be Brought Up With a Sudden Turn.

The chief of police has got through fooling with the Chicago & Northwestern Co. employes. Time and time again they have been warned not to blocade streets with freight or passenger trains longer than the law allows. Little attention has been paid to the warning and the violation of the law goes on. The chief has instructed his men to watch the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. When one blocks a street over five minutes, which is the limit, names of the crews will be secured, warrants issued and arrests made. This is the only way to remedy the trouble.

Alderman Hoyle's Remarks at the Special Session.

Alderman Hoyle desires the Journal to say that his remarks as reported at the special meeting of the city council called for the purpose of considering the heating apparatus of the High school that in the heat of debate, an error was made. What Mr. Hoyle said was in reply to the remarks of Ald. Field, that he did not see the reason why it would take a week to fix a few pipes. Mr. Hoyle replied that the week's time was not to be just for the purpose of repairing the shafts, and that at the conference between Prof. Velland, Prof. Seelye, the city engineer and Contractor Richter, a plan was agreed upon for the lowering of the shafts, making needed changes in the bed of the engine and other necessary minor repairs that would consume the week.

Second Military Ball.

Next Monday evening Co. F. W. N. G. will give their second annual military ball. This promises to be the party of the season. No doubt many of our citizens remember the party given last year. It was one of the prettiest parties ever given in the city. The members promise to equal that of last year. Already the members have sold a great many tickets and the citizens will be there as well as Major Jochim, Assistant Q. M. General Caldwell, Lieut. Green of Twenty-fifth Inf. U. S. A. and other visiting officers. Schulte's full uniformed orchestra will furnish the music.

GOT IT AT LAST.

A Man Who Has Worked at Perpetual Motion Forty Years.

The problem of perpetual motion has made many men crazy, others have committed suicide and still more have taken to the woods and never been heard from. There is one man living, however, and at present is in Racine, who has worked faithfully to perfect the motion for 42 long years and he has constructed no less than 50 machines. His name is F. H. Otto, his age is 42 years and his home is Burlington. The old man has spent several fortunes at his work. This morning he was in the Journal office and says that he has now got it sure.

On the first day of October he made the true discovery and all he lacks is money to carry it into execution. With a view of getting money he is selling bonds. Fifty cents buys $500 worth of bonds and $1 buys $5,000 worth.

Mr. Otto is stopping at the Cawley house and promises to pay the $500 or $1,000 bonds twice over in a very short time. It is remarkable to observe the enthusiasm of this old gentleman and how patiently he works at his pet scheme.

VERDICT OF $350.

Rendered in the Case of Johnson vs. City of Racine.

The case of R. P. Johnson vs. city of Racine, came on trial in the circuit court yesterday. Johnson alleged in his complaint that on the 26th day of April he fell on a defective sidewalk on Huron street and was badly hurt. He asked the city for damages and suit was commenced for $5,000. An effort was made to settle but not successful. The plaintiff wanted $350 and the defendant only wanted to give $250. City Attorney Gittings made a motion to non-suit on the ground that the notice served on the city was defective. That the statutes require the notice to give time and place of accident and to describ in a general way the insufficiency of repair of street. The legislature in 1893 amended the law in such a way that Judge Fish decided that nobody can tell what they mean. The judge didn't know and he didn't know whether the supreme court could tell. In view of the condition in which the legislature left the law, Judge Fish decided to let the notice in to give the supreme court a chance to figure it out if they can. The city offered no evidence at all and the case was given to the jury. A verdic of $350 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The case will not be carried to the supreme court.

HAVE A REFORMER.

A Reformer Appears in the County Board.

At the meeting of the county board of supervisors yesterday the usual resolution to visit the county asylum on Friday and the county house on Saturday was offered. This has been the custom for many years. But it appears that a reformer has appeared this year in the person of Supervisor Schenkenberger of Waterford. That gentleman made a motion that instead of the whole board visiting the county house, a committee of three be appointed to make the visit and that the balance of the board remain home and continue the business. He allowed that it would be a great saving to the taxpayer, etc. The folly of such a move was shown by other members of the board and the motion of Mr. Schenkenberger was lost and the resolution passed, and the board will inspect the county house as usual.

RECEIVED $25.

Humane Agent Dutton Surprised When He Opened His Mail.

When Humane Agent A. P. Dutton opened his mail yesterday morning he was surprised to find a check for $25. At first he could not realize where it came from, but upon investigation found that it was from a well known lady residing on Main street and for the Humane society to prosecute its work. She remembered that a few months ago horses were abused when Main street was being graded, and that when the agent was called the cruelties ceased. This is the right spirit to show in regard to the society. It is a necessity in a community, and its existence and good work depend solely upon the citizens. Subscriptions are now being made to place the society upod its feet.

BUILDING DANGEROUS.

Old Addition to the Fourth Ward School in Bad Shape.

The old addition to the Fourth ward school is reported to be in a dangerous condition. It has stood for half a century; the walls are cracked, floors settled and at one time timbers were placed to strengthen it. It is understood that at the next meeting of the Board of Education a resolution will be introduced in favor of an investigation being made and provisions made for tearing down the structure and replacing it with a new one. This resolution will in turn be presented to the city council with the request that it be referred to the Fourth ward alderman and education committee.

It is said that the oldest living man and wife in the United States are Louis and Amelia Durwin of Black Falls, Wis. The husband was born in 1788, or one year before the inauguration of the first president of the United States, and the wife was born in 1794. They have been married eighty years.

PORPOISE FISHING.

CHIEF INDUSTRY OF THE RESIDENTS OF HATTERAS ISLANDS.

A Calling In Which There Is Always the Element of Danger—The Big Fish Driven Ashore and Killed With Knives—How the Catch Is "Worked Up."

The principal industry of the hardy residents of Hatteras islands, off the North Carolina coast, is porpoise fishing. Isolated from the outside world, braving the furious storms that sweep over the island, the inhabitants become accustomed to the energetic winds and maddening billows which occasionally sweep away their fences, gates and, in unusually severe weather, sometimes the lighter articles of household furniture fall a prey to seething, relentless waves and are strewn along the beach or carried far out to sea. Still, they murmur not, but the industry goes on with unabated energy.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 66 rough, hardy fishermen are engaged in catching porpoises. This force of men is divided into three crews, or relays, of 22 men each, stationed on the Atlantic side of Hatteras, their field of operation comprising a stretch of ocean front of about five miles in length.

Each of those stations is designed as camps, and the boats, nets and other paraphernalia used in capturing the porpoise are kept in constant readiness, and can be "run out" with as much ease and facility at a moment's notice as can the apparatus of the life saving crews. A man is selected from each one of these crews who is known as a "spy," or "watcher," whose duty it is to be ever on the alert for the appearance of the porpoise. Up and down the beach with measured tread, like the soldier sentinel, at stated intervals, he patrols his "beat," his vigilant eye constantly turned seaward.

A high pole is planted in each camp, but instead of a flag, however, a bundle of dead brush is utilized, and when this "waif," as it is termed, is run up to the top of the pole, it is the signal to the crew at the extreme end of the camp limit that a school of porpoises is gyrating and frolicking in the surf and to keep a sharp lookout for it. The watcher keeps this school in sight, and follows it, walking along the shore, noting every movement. Should the pilot carry the school seaward, the watcher returns to camp, the signal is hauled down and the commotion in the distant camps quiets down, for they know that the school has disappeared in deep water.

In case, however, the school (numbering all the way from 150 to 200 fish) continues to advance on a line with the shore, off goes the distant crew, with their boat, silently but swiftly into the surf, and soon an immense wall of net is spread to cut off its further advance. In the meantime the first crew, discovering the school, are following close in its wake, widening the net as they advance, while the middle crew has gone beyond the surf and is now pulling energetically for the shore. Finding its advance disputed the school suddenly turns only to find itself confronted by a similar obstruction of net. Now ensues a scene of indescribable confusion. High out of the water they leap, lashing the water into foam with their tails and making frantic efforts to escape. Silently the crews close in upon them. They are surrounded by a great, strong wall of netting, and only the most agile succeed in overleaping the boundary and make good their escape.

Closer and closer the crews approach the beach, and once in shallow water the most skillful maneuvering is required to prevent the escape of the school. The average catch at one haul is 80 fish. Each fisherman is armed with a long, keen bladed knife, and as soon as the catch "strikes sand" (the beach) a certain number of men detailed for the purpose draw their knives and proceed to stab the floundering fish in the neck. This operation is attended with extreme hazard, for the tail of the porpoise wields great power, and a "whack" sometimes breaks an arm or leg.

The catch over, the boats and apparatus are made ready for another haul. If the haul has not been made too late in the day, in the presence of a great crowd of women and children the skinning process begins. The fat on the skins runs from 2 to 2½ inches in thickness. The skins are taken to the factory, where they are soaked in large reservoirs, from which, after a sufficient length of time, they are transferred to the splitting machine. Here the blubber or fat is shaved evenly and smoothly to a certain thickness, usually requiring two "runnings" to accomplish the desired result. The skins are next spread upon the floor and subjected to a thorough salting. After a few days, when the salt has permeated every pore, the skins are carefully packed in large boxes and shipped north to undergo the final process of tanning.

For days at a time a hog, the proverbial North Carolina razorback, is not visible about Hatteras, but he knows from instinct when a catch of porpoise is made, and, like hungry wolves in a Russian forest, these razorbacks emerge in great droves from the dense woods and feast upon the carcasses—that is, if they have not been hastily gathered up and carted off to the boiling house. Here they are subjected to a long and thorough steaming until the bones leave the flesh. The flesh is tried out into oil, while the bones, mixed with other ingredients, are ground up in the rolling mill, and so the porpoise eventually reaches the market in 200 pound sacks of phosphate.

A great deal depends upon the condition of the weather as to the number of catches during the week. Sometimes, in extremely rough weather, the crews must content themselves with watching the school disporting tantalizingly in the surf but a short distance from the shore. In favorable weather, however, from four to five catches will be made in a week. Catches are made through the winter months, but the severity of the weather off Hatteras renders the operation extremely dangerous. Sometimes the overturning of a boat precipitates the whole crew into the chilly, boiling surf, from which with great difficulty they extricate themselves.—Philadelphia Times.

Will Play Burglar Never Again.

The victim of a plucky maidservant lives in Bangor. It is said that, having failed to impress on her the need of locking the doors at night, he determined by impersonating a burglar to frighten her. But when he put his plan into execution she seized him by the throat and pummeled him severely before he could establish his identity.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

Should Not See Them.

Wife—Does it hurt your skin when I pull a gray hair out of your beard?

Elderly Husband—No, but it hurts my feelings.—New York Weekly.

HIS MOTHER'S GIFT.

But He Met With a Loss and Had an Appeal to Make.

"What I wanted to say to you," he began as he stood in the door of an office in the Bonnett building, "was that I have a dear old mother."

The occupant of the room looked up and then busied himself with the papers on his desk.

"Yes, I have a dear old mother," continued the man in the doorway. "When I left home, 15 years ago, she presented me with a pocket Bible and made me promise to be guided by its precepts. Precepts is rather a big word, but I trust that you understand its meaning—I trust you do."

The occupant's attitude was neutral, and after waiting for half a minute the caller said:

"Up to last week I carried that precious volume next to my heart, and but for an untoward accident it would be there yet. Untoward is not a common expression, but I hope you catch its meaning—I hope you do."

The occupant looked up and around the room, but in a cursory way.

"The untoward accident referred to resulted in the loss of my Bible, and the object of this call is directly connected with that loss. Do not charge me with verbosity. The word verbosity is seldom used, but you doubtless know its signification—you doubtless do."

The occupant took up a pen and began to write, and he had written five lines across the sheet before the man in the doorway observed:

"I can stand hunger, heat, cold, rags and the contempt of my fellowmen, but I mourn the loss of my mother's gift. One dollar will replace it. That is only 10 cents from ten different men. Can I take it that you will be incited to help me to the extent of a dime? Incited is not a familiar word, but something tells me that you will understand its connection in this sense."

The occupant stopped writing for a moment and nibbled at the penholder, and he had just taken fresh ink on the pen when the man in the doorway cleared his throat and said:

"I do not ask for money for my physical, but for my mental needs. May I confidentially bank on a donation of 10 cents from this office? While I am not at all pressed for time, an early reply on your part would set conflicting doubts at rest. Of course you know what conflicting doubts are? If not, I will cheerfully explain."

The man at the desk laid down his pen, rose up and quietly approached the man in the doorway. When he reached him, he gently pushed him out into the hall, and the door was then closed and locked. For a long minute the man on the outside stood and gazed at the panels of the door, which had so suddenly shut him out. Then he knelt down, applied his mouth to the keyhole and said:

"All right, old man! I hoped you would be imbued with a spirit of generosity, but I made a mistake. Yes, imbued with a spirit of generosity, and being you are such a blamed mean man I'll see you in Halifax before I'll explain to you what imbued means."—Detroit Free Press.

TWO BEAUTIFUL ONES.

A Meeting of Experts and the Net Results Given.

I ran across two beautiful story tellers in Young's last evening—Jim Hart, who travels for a Louisville liquid lightning establishment, and Harry Perkins, the representative of a New York wholesale dry goods house.

"I had a remarkable experience in my last trip from Cincinnati to Louisville," said Hart. "I walked into the smoking car at Cincinnati and was just about to load my meerschaum for action when I espied a young woman sitting in the seat directly across the aisle. 'I beg your pardon,' said I, 'but is this not the smoking car?' 'Oh, yes,' she replied. 'Don't mind me. Light up.' I thanked the fair damsel and 'lit up,' as advised. Imagine my surprise when she quickly leaned over, snatched the pipe from my mouth and threw it through the open window. I was speechless with rage, for that pipe was my solace and delight. Looking over, I saw that she had one of those ugly little pugs sitting by her side. Without a word I yanked that beast from his seat and sent him flying through the same window. Then you could have cut the silence with a knife. The lady looked daggers. I looked mowing machines. Not a word said she. I said the same. When we arrived at Louisville, I left the car and the first sight that met my eyes was that frightful pug trotting along the station platform with my meerschaum firmly locked between his teeth!"

The bystanders were staggered at the story and the word "Ananias" seemed to be forming on every lip, when Harry Perkins came to the rescue with his story:

"Now, fellows," said Perkins, "I cheerfully award the cake to Hart as the champion prevaricator. I never stretch the truth myself, and I will vouch for my story. I was walking along the river front in New York one day when my attention was attracted to two big longshoremen who were exchanging left handed compliments. Said Pat: 'Well, Tim, we've had enough gab; now let us foight. I'll go with ye over to the dock, and we'll foight this thing out. The man who is bate will cry "Enough!" and then we'll shake hands and have a drhink together.' 'All rolight,' said Tim. Away they wont, and I went with them.

"It did not take them long to strip for action, and I tell you, boys, it was the prettiest setto that I have ever seen between two unscientific men. They pummeled each other for just 1 hour and 10 minutes when Pat cried, 'Enough!' Tim immediately seized hold of his opponent's two hands and shouted: 'God bless yo, Pat, for thinking of that word! I wanted to spake it for the last half hour, and, begorra, I couldn't think of it!'"

As Perkins finished a dry cough went up, and for the next few minutes there was a clicking sound like that made by liquid running down parched throats.—Boston Traveler.

A Reckless Old Negro.

Jim Webster—I was jess sayin de odder day, you was one ob de mos' reckless men I eber seed.

"You is right. I isn't feared ob nuffin," replied Uncle Mose.

"Jess what I said. Den ob course you isn't afeared ter lend me a dollah?"

"No, Jeems, I isn't afeared ter lend you a dollah."

"Jess what I said. Hand ober de dokermouh."

"I isn't afeared ter lend yer a dollah, but I does so hate to part with an old fren foreber. I'ze got de dollah, Jeems, but I lacks conferdence."—Texas Siftings.

Reassuring.

An American tourist in Switzerland who was about to make the ascent of a mountain, thought best to ask some questions as to the capabilities of his guide.

"Is he a thoroughly skillful climber?" he asked of a hotel keeper.

"I should say so!" exclaimed the innkeeper. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountain side, and escaped without a scratch both times!"—Youth's Companion.

In Paris.

Waiter—Shall I bring monsieur a demitasse?

Wilkins (from Chicago)—Yes, and a small cup of coffee.—Truth.

NEW SPECIMENS.

"Do you know, some of these doughnuts I made yesterday are missing."
"Don't be alarmed, dear. I took them down town to a friend of mine."
"Did he eat them?"
"Heavens, no! He is a geologist."—Life.

Confined In Her Right Mind.

"I hope our boy won't acquire any extravagant habits," said the village minister anxiously.

His wife said she didn't worry.

"So long as I can keep him in your old ones that I have cut down," she added, "I do not think there is any danger."

Nor could there be.—New York Recorder.

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH.

NOTES OF THE GREAT EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA.

High Water Mark of Attendance—The Black Man Bears Off Honors—The Instructive Government Exhibit—Persistent Type of Rural Life.

[Special Correspondence.]

ATLANTA, Nov. 4.—Roaring times in the Gate City these days. Every one of the 27 hotels is jammed full, and people are sticking out at the windows. Every bed in every boarding house is full as it will hold, and the late comer has to take a cot in the valley. We have had all sorts and grades of officials from president to town marshal, a whole bevy of governors adorned the stage at once, generals and foreign dignitaries swarmed, and, as to common fellows like colonels, captains and members of congress, they have been so plentiful that we no longer pause in the street to look at them. The most pleasant change has been in the state buildings. For the first month they were dreary places to visit, but now they really represent the states in their crowds of visitors. The exposition is a great success, and there are those who say that this little city has "overcrapped" herself, as the Georgians say of a man who plants more than he can cultivate. There are no complaints of any one suffering for shelter, however, though the streets have often been uncomfortably crowded, especially when the military were on the march and brilliant militia officers were dashing around in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious peace.

Honors For the Negro.

The sixth week of the exposition doubtless brought the attendance to high water mark. At least no one expects it to be exceeded. Every day was notable. The week is to be an epoch in southern history, and once more the black man bore off the honors. It is an interesting and most important fact that, as the honors of opening day were accorded to Professor Booker Washington, so decidedly the best speech, all things considered, of the official week was made by Professor J. E. W. Bowen of Gammon Theological institute. Although the Negro building had long been finished and filled, its formal opening was deferred till the squad of governors arrived, and besides the remarkably able speech by Professor Bowen a poem of high order by Professor D. Webster Davis was beautifully rendered by Miss Adrienne Herndon, a quadroon reciterationist.

I consider the government exhibit by far the most instructive exhibit on the grounds, and the arrangements for seeing the fishes are much better than at Chicago, though of course there are not a third as many.

The State Buildings.

The state buildings, of which there are seven, have, as aforesaid, become places of great interest. Illinois was the last to get hers finished, and it is simply an elegant clubhouse and place of reunion. Easy chairs abound in every room and on the long shaded porches, a fine piano graces the ladies' parlor and elsewhere are the latest papers of the state and portraits of its eminent men. It is pre-eminently a place of rest and in the quietest part of the grounds, the extreme northwest corner. Near by is the quaint building well filled with relics of the dead southern confederacy—fragments of scores of flags, photographs of soldiers taken during the war—and very interesting they are, too; specimens of books and journals printed on wall paper or something worse, curious fragments from battlefields, finger rings made of bone, household conveniences devised by the ingenious during the blockade and every conceivable sort of edged weapon from the clumsy bowie knife hammered out on the anvil to tolerably pretentious homemade swords. Across the driveway south is Alabama's building, with its interesting mineral annex built of huge blocks of coal from her thickest seam. Here one enters a drift as in a natural coal mine, follows the track to where the electric drill is at work, stumbles in the darkness and bumps his head against the strong roof just as naturally as in a mine. And it is almost a pleasure to add that the average male visitor swears as naturally as I ever heard it done in the real thing. In the main building all of Alabama's products are well represented, but it is no clubhouse or lounging place.

With the so called Florida building near by the state as such had nothing to do. Depressed as she is by recent losses and perhaps a trifle despondent, Florida made no appropriation, but Mr. Henry B. Plant, president of the company known by his name which operates railways and their adjuncts in four states, determined that Florida should be as well represented as any other state, and it looks as if he had succeeded. Externally the structure is a square pyramid, the four slopes finished with the various phosphates of Florida and South Carolina, and the effect is both unique and instructive. The interior is a perfect gem. It is Florida in miniature, and one can but wonder how so complete a representation of the state can be so attractively arranged in so small a space. Educationally one of the best exhibits is a model of a great phosphate deposit and the system of working it. Another is a raised map of the peninsula, showing every elevation and basin. These and all the plainer exhibits occupy the center, while all around are flowers, fruits, ferns, palms, grasses and pictures as a great border, all arranged in a style that shows the work of an artist. New York's building is a splendid clubhouse of graystone and is to be a gift to the Piedmont Driving club after the fair is over. The California and Georgia buildings are practically part of the main structures, and that of Pennsylvania is clubhouse, art hall and music room all in one.

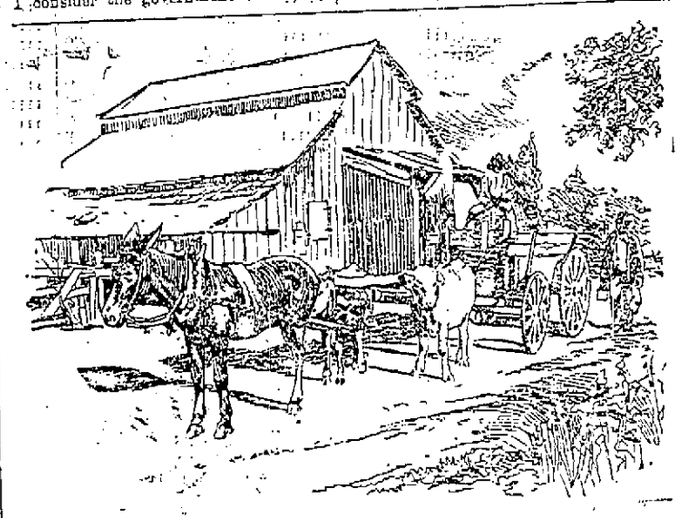
A Poor Art Exhibit.

I have said that the Government building is, all things considered, the best, and now that it can do no harm I feel free to say that the Art hall is by great odds the poorest. It isn't fair, I know, to contrast anything here with its counterpart at Chicago, but one really can't help it, and in this case the contrast is ludicrous. In all the building there are not so many fine paintings as one could see in any one of 20 rooms there, and some of the alleged great works are so "smeary" that I can't get rid of a suspicion that they were sent here as a joke. I am no artist, I admit, but surely a common man may be allowed to know beauty from homeliness, and of all the displays at Chicago I enjoyed that of the Art hall most and longest. I admit that I find a deal more fun in the streets of Atlanta than on the Midway, as there are more striking characters there, and my only enjoyment in the Art hall is in listening to the sayings of visitors. There is but one painting in the lot in which the nude is noticeable, entitled "After the Bath," and the lads and lasses of rural Georgia certainly have had warning of it before entering, for each young couple walks by it with head thrown back and eyes directed straight ahead with an air of not seeing anything which is laughable.

Rural Scenes.

This reminds me of a fact philosophers should study, a puzzling fact to me—that the main feature of rural life in the south is its persistence of type. Right along the main railway lines and in cannon shot of the great modern city the "cracker" is what he was 40 years ago. After a few hours in the exposition it is like an amusing afterpiece to me to come down into the streets, where the ruralists are peddling "truck." There one may see the same old "spike team," a mule in the lead of two oxen, or single mule or ox team, and hear the same old speech. Alabama is "allowed," as southerners say, to have the poorest and most ignorant set of backwoods people, and the ruralist of north Georgia is in natural sense quite a man, but in both states they remain unchanged, and so it is with the "tackies" of Florida and the "sandhillers" of both Carolinas. In fact, those inclined to change always leave, and perhaps that is the reason the residuary mass is so conservative. Many thousands of them have seen this show and enjoyed it, but it is evident in their faces that they do not envy the possessors of such fine things, and, as to the queer folks on the Midway, the rural Georgian looks on them with undisguised contempt.

J. H. BEADLE.



A SPIKE TEAM.

HERBERT WARD.

The Modest Young Explorer Is Still Actively Working.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Friends in America of Herbert Ward, the young African explorer and lieutenant of Stanley, will be interested to know that he is at work, this time writing and drawing for a London weekly. It was prophesied that after Ward married the daughter of a millionaire and went to live at 6 Carleton House terrace, the former mansion of a great nobleman, and now to the town house of Mrs. John W. Mackay, he would neither explore nor write nor lecture. As a matter of fact he meant to do at least two of these things, and he was disuaded from a lecturing tour of the world only by the efforts of his wife and her family. He has since done a good deal of writing, and his new employment indicates that he means not to be an idler, the hardest possible life for a man of his truly restless energy.

Ward is about 30, and his life from boyhood has been an adventurous romance. An incorrigible passion for wandering sent him to sea before the mast when he was yet far from his majority. His father was an Englishman of wealth and consideration, with friends the world over, and when young Ward turned up in an Australian port some acquaintances of the family recognized his ship as that upon which the youngster had gone out. They did not guess, however, that he had gone under an assumed name. Ward tells with glee how as he sat aloft one day begrimed and sunburned, tarring rope and exchanging jests with a fellow seaman, a richly appointed carriage with coachman and footman clattered down to the wharf, and the young delinquent heard, from his safe perch a distinguished looking gentleman insisting that Herbert Ward was aboard that particular ship. The puzzled old gentleman drove away unsatisfied, but Ward eventually called upon him in the habiliments of civilization.

When Ward came out of Africa after something like a quarrel with Stanley, he had been steadily since boyhood serving before the mast, following the head hunters of Borneo and tramping through the wilderness of the Congo country. All this rough life, however, had not robbed the young man of a certain graciousness, and immediately afterward on his way to the United States aboard ship he made the acquaintance that led to his marriage to the daughter of the great Argentine millionaire, Sanford. Ward's old friends found him amid the splenders of Carleton House terrace the same simple, unaffected young man he had been as able seaman, explorer and writer, and no one that really knows him will be surprised to learn that he has taken up again his pen and pencil.

E. N. V.

Precocious.

A South Bend street family has a girl of six who is possessed with a vivid imagination. The other day her mother asked her where the pot cat was at the time.

"She's in the parlor chasing her husby, black ball with her beady, black eyes," returned the child.—Philadelphia Call.

HONEYBEES.

The Sweating Process—What It Does and What It May Do.

Clover and sanfoin produce ten pounds of honey per acre each fine day, and as they flower twice and remain in full blossom for a week at a time the 75 acres, if properly worked by the bees, are expected to yield more than 10,000 pounds of honey. The triumph of the "sweater's" art is in inducing the bees to fetch this enormous quantity of honey without neglecting the arrangements for storing it in the hives. The honey, being liquid, must be bottled, and bees will only put it in comb of the exact size and texture which instinct has taught them. Combmaking is also much lighter and safer work than honey gathering, with its dangers from storms, wasps and birds. Young bees are generally told off for the purpose, while their elders go afield. But conscience will not allow a bee to stay at home if he is not wanted to work.

The beekeeper therefore makes it his business to provide ready made foundations for the cells, stamped in real wax, and of the natural size. He also removes the combs full of honey, spins them around in a tin churn, and replaces them in the hive empty—a hint which the bees take as an invitation to refill them. The ancient taskmaster said, "Ye are idle, ye shall have no straw." The modern beemaster says, "Ye are industrious, here is the straw ready chopped." The bees seem delighted to make the most of the opportunities so thoroughly provided for them. By using the mechanically stamped "foundations" for their cells they make a more perfect and symmetrical comb than is often constructed without help. The bottoms being regular, no "crooked comb" is ever built upon it. The size stamped is also uniformly that of worker cells. Thus there is no room for drone cells, producing bees which cannot be "sweated" or made profitable in any way.

The visible results of the system are a vastly increased store of honey—nearly 1,000 pounds were recently made by the bees of 15 hives—and so far no sign of "overstrain" among the bees. When the system has had another 2 years of trial, it may possibly show certain strains developing a tendency to forget how to construct comb foundation, just as some breeds of fowls are forgetting how to hatch their eggs.—London Spectator.

IBSEN'S DISCOVERER.

The First Translation of "The Doll's House" Not Published.

Notwithstanding the interest taken in Ibsen today very few people know who it was that discovered the genius of the great northerner. Two years before the first printed translation of "The Doll's House" was issued Ernest Oppenheim, while traveling in Scandinavia, read this wonderful play in the original. Quick in thought himself, he recognized immediately in the author one of the greatest thinkers of the time. So for his own pleasure, with but little thought of publication, he made the first English translation of what is now Ibsen's most famous work.

When he returned to America, the manuscript was seen by a literary friend who had some knowledge of publishers' needs. The name of Ibsen was comparatively new and the subject too daring as an experiment. So he advised Mr. Oppenheim not to attempt to get the book published unless he did it in England. More instantly important affairs pushed this manuscript aside, and two years afterward some one else gave Ibsen to English speaking peoples. The first translation is still in existence, and excepts here and there an unimportant word it reads like the generally known edition.

An acquaintance of Mr. Oppenheim was talking to him one day about Ibsen's usefulness to the world.

"Why," he exclaimed, "Ibsen does nothing but point out to us the weak, the inefficient part of life. He shows but the poor piece of the day. He will not expose our virtues—only our faults."

Mr. Oppenheim shrugged his shoulders. "Is that not enough for one man to do?" he asked. "We cannot all of us see all of life."—New York Herald.

Torture In Punishment.

The constitution of the United States and the constitutions of the various states, in prohibiting cruel and unusual punishments, were not fighting an absurdity. The use of torture in legal processes was not, when these instruments were framed, so remote as it is now.

When Sir Thomas Dole came as high marshal to Virginia, he crushed a conspiracy by killing the ringleaders by torture.

One had a bodkin thrust through his tongue and was chained to a tree until he died; others were broken on the wheel. It is quaintly stated that Sir Thomas was "a man of good conscience and knowledge in divinity."

Dole's date was 1611. The next notable instance of the use of torture was in 1692, in the Salem witchcraft excitement, when Giles Cory was pressed to death—the "peine dure et forte," the most horrible of deaths.

Executions were in public throughout the east until comparatively recent times. When Quelch, the pirate, and six others were hanged in Boston, Sewall wrote in his diary: "When the scaffold was let to sink, there was such a screech of the women that my wife heard it, sitting in our entry next to the orchard," though the gallows was a mile away and the wind unfavorable.

The use of torture to wring the truth from witnesses is said to have been recognized as legal in Austria until well within the present century.—New York Recorder.

Let the Children Play.

It is too often true of the unhappy children who are forced to rise too early in their classes that they are conceited all the forenoon of life and stupid all its afternoon. The vigor and freshness which should have been stored up for the purposes of the hard struggle for existence in practical life have been washed out of them by precocious mental debauchery—by book gluttony and lesson bibbing. Their faculties are worn out by the strain put upon their callow brains, and they are demoralized by worthless childish triumphs before the real work of life begins. I have no compassion for sloth, but youth has more need for intellectual rest than age, and the cheerfulness, the tenacity of purpose, the power of work, which make many a successful man what he is, must often be placed to the credit not of his hours of industry, but to that of his hours of idleness in boyhood.—Huxley.

To him that has no employment life in a little while will have no novelty, and when novelty is laid in the grave the funeral of comfort will soon follow.—Apon.

Admit occasionally to your friend that he knows more than you do. It gives him a great impression of your discrimination and good sense.—Atchison Globe.

Kitchen Work Is Elevating.

When we make up our minds to face a difficulty, enthusiasm often carries us away, and when time for action arrives it is past. Therefore, it is not improbable that the young woman who has expressed her willingness to take the place of cook will feel dismayed when she realizes her ignorance and her responsibilities. She may know how to make pastry, but her idea on such questions as roasts and vegetables are hazy, to say the least, but she can soon learn. There are many to whom this kitchen work seems degrading and menial, but when we consider how much thought and ability are required to perform it well, we may reasonably conclude that an educated woman is no more out of her sphere in the kitchen than in the drawing room. The plain question is: Shall we put our hands bravely to the broom and basting spoon, or shall we continue to prostrate ourselves before the Juggernaut of custom? Should we sacrifice conventionality or ourselves?—Exchange.

Home Functions.

The evening light beams an invitation, and the fire crackles a welcome, and the sofa pillows coo an entreaty only as they catch the spirit of the family to which they belong.

It isn't necessary to tell your friends you are glad to see them; if you really are, they will soon find it out. It isn't necessary to amuse them; if they are interesting people, who are on good terms with each other, they will amuse themselves and you. It isn't necessary to feed them; they probably have enough to eat at home.

But when it comes to saying what is essential to make your home a center of charming social intercourse, that is a more difficult matter; for charming social intercourse is a plant of slow growth, which requires rich soil and a good climate.

However, when you really have it, prize it for what it is worth. It is a delight beside which all the "functions" reported in the newspaper society columns grow thin and vapid.—Jenness-Miller Monthly.

Perfumes.

It is said that certain French dames have carried their passion for sweet smells to the extreme of injecting a few drops of perfume into the blood, regardless of the folly and danger of such a proceeding. This is more radical even than the oriental method of perfuming the body by means of baths and unguents, while our superficial American women content themselves with sachet bags scattered among their linen and sewed into their gowns. Perfumes were introduced into England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in a short time the ladies of the court became so outrageously odorous that public protests were made. Frankly speaking, a woman can be judged by the perfumes she uses.—Philadelphia Press.

Incomplete Statement.

"Wherever there's smoke there is fire."

The learned one answered: "I guess not. Wherever there's smoke there's imperfect combustion. That's all."—Detroit Tribune.

Fine Remitted.

The late Judge Snell was very fond of croquet playing, and when not busy with his official duties could most always be found, with mallet in hand, engaged in his favorite game. One morning while presiding over the police court a young boy was brought before him charged with playing ball on the street. The policeman who arrested the boy swore he had caught the boy in the act.

"Fine the boy $5," said the judge. "This ball playing on the street must be stopped."

The boy's father was present and suggested to the judge that he would like to question the policeman a little before the fine was imposed. So Judge Snell ordered the policeman into the witness box again. After a little close questioning the officer finally admitted that the boys were playing ball on a vacant lot, and this boy had knocked the ball out into the street.

"Make that fine $2, Mr. Clerk," said Judge Snell. "The case is not quite so bad as I thought it was."

"But, your honor," said the boy's father, "not long ago up on Twelfth street I saw a game of croquet, in which a high court official was engaged, and I saw that official spitefully knock his opponent's ball clear across the street, and"—

"Take off that other $2, Mr. Clerk. I don't believe this boy was doing wrong, after all." And the judge lay back in his chair and laughed heartily as he remembered what a whack he gave his opponent's ball in the game referred to.—Washington Star.

A Clerical Referee.

"Parson," said Poker Jack, doffing his slouch hat respectfully, "would ye mind tellin me who it wuz thet wrote 'Let dogs delight to bark an bite?'"

"Certainly not," replied the new pastor of the little church at Rattlesnake Diggins. "I am delighted to see the people of our settlement begin to take an interest in such things. It was Dr. Watts."

"Then I've lost," said Poker Jack disconsolately. "I bet the drinks fur the crowd it was Shakespeare. Mornin, parson."—Chicago Tribune.

The Whole Thing.

"No," said the prosperous gentleman with the large diamond and both feet on the car seat, "you can hunt a seat in another car. I am not going to bother myself for a ham actor."

"Sir," said Mr. Barnes Tormer, with fine courtesy, "I would rather be a ham actor than act the hog."—Indianapolis Journal.

We often hear of broken hearts, and usually with a smile of incredulity, as though such a thing were not possible. Medical science has discovered that a literally broken heart is by no means as uncommon as one might fancy. A physician was recently called to a patient, a lady of middle age, who had experienced a severe shock. He found her dead, and as there was some discussion as to the cause of death, an autopsy was held, revealing the fact that the heart had burst at one side. Heart failure as a cause of death is about as satisfactory as to say "one dies for lack of breath," heart failure being merely a result of clearly defined conditions. Broken hearts can easily be brought about by a diet of sweetmeats, with a free use of fermented liquors. These weaken the tissues of the heart and pave the way for a sudden dissolution. It has been supposed that fatty degeneration of the heart was an incurable disease, but this is another popular error, as such conditions are positively curable by a suitable diet and proper medical treatment.—New York Ledger.

Lightened Grief.

"She has been thrice married? And all three husbands dead? She has had a terrible experience."

"Yes; but, then, she has a brother who is an undertaker, and he always gives her a good deal off."—Boston Transcript.

FROM WALL STREET TO NEWGATE.

By AUSTIN BIDWELL.

[Copyright, 1895, by the Author.]

CHAPTER I.

One day in Newgate by some extraordinary chance I found a pin, and up in the darkest corner of the cell wall I scratched on the paint:

Let the stricken deer go weep
And the hart ungalled play,
For some must watch, while some must sleep.
Thus runs the world away.

These lines were there through all the agony of my incarceration and trial, but when the thunderbolt fell and I was walking back to that little room with the doom of "life" pronounced upon me what thought do you suppose came rushing into my mind?

There was I walking through the underground stone corridor leading from the Old Bailey courtroom to my cell, doomed to lifelong imprisonment, and the uppermost thought in my mind was of the lines I had scratched on that wall. I said to myself they were too gloomy and depressing; that it was a cowardly thought and message to leave behind me for some other unfortunate inmate, and I resolved, if it escaped the Philistines' paint pot, to leave a message of hope or high resolve. When the next morning came—Thursday it was and the first of sentence—I scratched these lines:

In the reproof of chance
Lies the true proof of men.

An hour after I was insane. My mind became a blank, and I knew and remembered no more until the following Sunday, when I awoke like one out of a trance and found myself in a convict uniform in a cell, and there, with that brick arch over my head and the stone floor under my feet, for 20 years I lived and moved and had my being. We lived in South Brooklyn, near to old No. 13, the Degraw street public school. To that I was sent, and there got all the education I was ever fated to have at any school except the school of life and experience.

I attended for some years, and even now I cannot recall without a smile the absurd incompetency of every one connected with the institution and their utter ignorance of the art of imparting knowledge to children.

At home I had picked up that grand art of reading and went to school to learn the other two R's, with any trifle that I might come across floating around promiscuously. I certainly hope our much lauded public schools are conducted on better lines now than then; if not, they are frauds from the foundation.

It was all very pitiful. My blood boils even now when I think of the traitors chosen and paid to see me fully equipped and armed to begin the battle of life who left me with phantom weapons which would shiver into fragments at the first shock of conflict.

I left Junior A of old No. 13, with its algebra, logic, philosophy (heaven save the word!) and advanced grammar, unable to write a grammatical sentence. Indeed I took it for granted that in the good old days Adam had invented the word such as he named the animals, and, of course, supposed that he spoke good English. The knowledge of history I gained at No. 13 was strictly limited and exceedingly primitive. I knew the Jews in the old days were a bad lot; that Brutus had slain Cæsar; that the Mayflower had landed our fathers on Plymouth Rock; that wicked George III was a tyrant, and that the boys in Boston had thrown a teakettle at his head. I knew all about our George and the cherry tree, and there my historical knowledge ended.

So here I was launched out in the world a model scholar—stamped as proficient in grammar, history, logic, philosophy and arithmetic, but yet in useful knowledge a barbarian, unable to spell or even write a grammatical letter and unversed in the ways of the world—a world, too, where I would be cast entirely upon my own resources.

My home life was happy. My father had lost his grip on the world, but his faith in the Unseen remained. My mother, caring little for this life, lived in and for the spiritual. To her heaven was a place as much as the country village where she was born. She was never tired of talking to us children about its golden streets and the rest there after the toils and pains of life. But, boy-like, we discounted all she said and felt we wanted some of this world before we knocked at the gates of the next.

Every night of my life in those days she would come to my bed to pray over me, ever saying as she kissed me or clasped my hand, "My son, remember if you were to pass your whole life here in poverty and hardship it would not much matter so long as you attain to the heavenly rest." This teaching would have been well had she only taught me some worldly wisdom with it, but that all essential knowledge was kept from me, I being left to learn the ways of man in that terrible school of experience, the consequence being that when after some months I was launched out in life I was a ripe and apt victim to be caught in the world's huge snare. In fact, had my parents designed me to become a traveler in the Primrose Way they could not have educated me to better purpose.

Save when in the school I had never been permitted to associate with other boys, but was kept in the house, and up to my sixteenth year hardly dreamed there was evil in the world. I was told much about the "wicked," but thought that meant those who smoked tobacco or drank whisky. I hardly thought any women came under that category; but, if any, then it must mean those who came around selling apples and oranges. The reader will see that when once away from the shelter of home, in threading the world's devious ways, I would be crossing the roaring torrent "on the perilous footing of a spear," all but certain to fall into the flood beneath.

During my last year at school and for a long time after leaving it my father and mother were never tired of talking about my good education. Possibly they were not very good judges, but I am confident that they, after all, did not realize the importance of a boy being well equipped in that regard. Their thoughts and minds were so bent on the other world and things unseen bulked so hugely on their mental vision that there was small space left for things of this earth. They, good, simple souls, were made for and ought to have lived in the golden age, when all men were brave and all women true, where neighborly eyes reflected the love and faith within, but in our utilitarian days they were sadly out of place, and little wonder if they had lost their way in this world.

In their intense longing for the life beyond the grave, their passionate desire to walk the streets of gold, they, by their actions, seemed to forget we were on this earth, and that we were here with many sharp reminders of the fact.

The same guilelessness was manifested in their choice of our home readings. The books I was allowed access to in the house were "The Life of King David," "The History of Jerusalem," "Baxter's Saints' Rest," "The Immortal Dreamer's Pilgrim" and Fox's "Book of Martyrs." His first martyr is Stephen, and such was my gross ignorance of his story that I always supposed Stephen had been martyred by the Church of Rome. Here was mental food for a boy who had his own way to make in the world.

Craving other mental food than "The Life of David," I used to club pennies with a chum and buy that delectable sheet, "Ned Buntline's Own," then in fear and trembling would creep to an upper room and read "The Haunted House" or "The Ghost of Castle Ivy" until my hair stood on end in a sort of ecstatic horror, or the stirring adventures of "Jack the Rover" or "Pirate Chief" until my brain took fire and a mighty impulse stirred every fiber, impelling me to follow in their footsteps.

I had remained idly at home for some six months after my happy release from school, when one night my father returned from New York and said, "My son, I have found a situation for you." That was delightful news, and when I went to bed that night I was too excited to sleep.

So now at 16 I was about to sail out of harbor, and how equipped!

Absolutely without education, void of worldly wisdom and in my boyish brain dividing the world into two sections. In one was King David slaying the Philistines or dancing before the ark. In the other were Jack the Rover and the Pirate Chief. How easy to guess the sequel! Yet I was not a bad boy—far from it. I only needed wise guidance and good companionship, and as the ignorance and crudity of my character dropped off the innate virtue—mine by lawful heritage—would have been developed. But pitchforked into the wild whirl of Wall street and its fast set of gilded youth, the gates of the Primrose Way to destruction were held wide open to my eager feet.

The situation my father had obtained for me was with a sugar broker of the name of Waterbury. He was a partner in a large refinery, his office being in South Water street. He was a nice, conservative old man and let things run on easily. His chief clerk, Mr. Ambler, was every inch a gentleman, who, quickly perceiving what an ignoramus I was, out of the goodness of his heart resolved to teach me something.

There were two sharp young men in our office. They liked me well enough, but used to guy me unmercifully for my simplicity and clumsiness. One of them, Harry by name, was something of a scapegrace, and soon acquired quite a power over me. I stood in much fear of his ridicule and frequently did things for which my conscience reproached me rather than stand the fire of his raillery. The greatest harm he did me was in firing my imagination with stories of Wall street, of the fortunes that were and could be made in the goldroom or on 'change. He made tolerably clear the modus operandi of speculators, and I secretly resolved that some day I, too, would try my fortune.

My friend Mr. Ambler's health was bad, and frequent attacks of illness caused him to be away from the office for weeks at a time, and that meant much loss to me. When I had been there about a year, he resigned his position and went as manager for a factory in New Haven. But before leaving he interested himself so far in my welfare as to secure me a position with a firm of brokers in New street at a salary of $10 a week. My employers were good fellows, lovers of pleasure and men of the world, not scrupling to talk freely with me of their various adventures out of business hours. I had lost much of my awkwardness and gauche manners, and under the $10 a week arrangement began to dress fairly well. My employers did a brokerage business and speculated as well on their own account.

My duties were decidedly light and pleasant and brought me into contact with some of the sharpest as well as the most famous men in the street. Among them was a brilliant young man of my own age, who took a great fancy to me and frequently proposed that we should start for ourselves. Being doubtful of my powers, I shrank from risking my scanty funds in any speculative venture. Much to my mother's concern I had begun attending the theater, and one night on my friend Weed's invitation I went with him to Niblo's. After the performance we went to supper at Delmonico's, and I was perfectly fascinated by the company and surroundings, going home long past midnight a different man than I had last left it.

The next day Ed came to the office and invited me to lunch, where, after making some disparaging remarks about the country cut of my garments, he offered to introduce me to his tailor, who was never in a hurry for his money. After business that day we walked up town together, and, prompted by Ed, I ordered $150 worth of garments, then went to his outfitter and ordered nearly an equal amount in shirts, ties, gloves, etc.

One amusing result was that when, a few days later, I walked down to our office, comme il faut in garb, my employers raised my salary to $30 a week, but this left me poorer than when I had husbanded my poor little $10. Soon after, piloted by Ed, I ventured $50 on a margin in gold. Unluckily I won, invested again and again, and within 14 days was $284 ahead. I paid my tailor and outfitter's bill, bought a $100 watch on credit and gave a wine supper on borrowed money. Soon after this I went to board at the old St. Nicholas, the then fashionable hotel. From that time I began to drift more and more away from home influences.

Soon after the wine supper episode I threw up my position, and Ed and I started on our own account under the name of E. Weed & Co. My partner's parents were wealthy, and his father had been well known in the street, which fact gave us standing.

The years I speak of were fortunate ones for Wall street, stocks of every kind on the boom, the general wealth of the country massing up by leaps and bounds, and every kind of speculative enterprise being launched. Our firm history was the usual one of broker firms in that tumultuous arena—the Wall street of those days—commissions in plenty, greenbacks in plenty, but one's bank account never growing, for what was made by day in the wild excitement of shifting values was thrown away amid wilder scenes at night. Those, too, were indeed the flush times for the professional gambler, for men were not content unless they burned the candle at both ends. Day faro banks were open everywhere around the exchange, and enormous sums were nightly staked in the up town games. These were everywhere, all protected, and the proprietors invested their money for rent, fixtures, etc., with as much confidence and kept their doors open as freely as if embarked in a legitimate speculation. Hundreds who spent the business hours of the day in the mad excitement of the exchange flocked around the green cloth at night, devoting the same intensity of thought and brain to the turning of a card which earlier in the day they had given to the market reports of the world. Small wonder that death cut such wide swaths in the army of brokers. Statistics show that it was more fatal to belong to that army than to an army in the field.

We had latterly somewhat neglected business, our real business being at night, when we made the pursuit of pleasure hard work. Soon the finances of our firm not only ran low, but were on three several occasions exhausted, so that we not only had recourse to borrowing, but were barely saved from bankruptcy by liberal donations from Ed's parents. His father was a fine, jolly old gentleman and took it quite as a matter of course that it was his duty to help us off the rocks when we ran on them. My partner took everything easy, but I, having no indulgent parent behind me ever ready to draw a check, began to be uneasy over the financial situation. Strangely enough, however, it never occurred to me to cut down my personal expenses, and I continued living at the same extravagant rate as when money was plenty, dining and wining and being dined and wined. Just here an important character, one destined to have an influence for evil on my future life, came upon the scene, and I will halt for a moment in my narrative to give some account of him.

This man was James Irving, popularly known as Jimmy Irving, chief of the New York detective force, and a bad hearted, worthless scamp he was. I was with several friends in the Fifth Avenue hotel one cold January night when he came in and one of our party, knowing him, introduced us. He was a man of medium height, rather heavy set, blond mustache, pleasant eyes, but with a weak mouth and chin and a flushed face, telling a tale of dissipation. It was when Boss Tweed ruled supreme in New York, and the whole administration was honeycombed with corruption. Except under similar political conditions could such a man attain to so responsible an office in a great city as that of chief of the detective force—a position which at that time invested him with all but autocratic power, an old rounder and barroom loafer, without one attribute of true manliness and not possessed of any quality which would point him out as a fit man for the place. Nevertheless, when the position became vacant his political pull caused his selection. From being a mere detective on the staff he became chief. And truly this meant something in those days. The great civil war had but lately ended, and the country was still reeling from the mighty conflict. The flush times resultant from the enormous money issue of the government kept everything booming. The foundations of society were shaken, and vice no longer hid itself in the dark caves and dens of the great city.

But to return to my friend, Captain Jim Irving, who, before our party had separated, had opened three bottles of wine. Before leaving I had asked him to call on me at the St. Nicholas. The next day he came and invited me to take a drive with him to Fordham the following Sunday. On Sunday he appeared behind a fast trotting horse and in every respect an elegant turnout.

Soon after dark we returned to my hotel, and after dinner, lighting our cigars, we started for police headquarters. There he attended to some routine business, having first introduced me to two of his chief detectives. Many who read this will recognize the men, but in this narrative they will be known as Stanley and White. I will not further describe them now, but as they will appear in the story from time to time the reader will be able to judge what manner of men they were.

For the next eight weeks my life went on much the same as usual. In our business we made some money, but by one unfortunate investment lost our entire capital, and, what proved worse for me, my partner's health began to fail. Dissipation, late and heavy dinners and irregular hours began to break a not overstrong constitution; consequently one Saturday he abruptly announced his intention of withdrawing from the partnership to take a trip to Europe. There was nothing to divide save the furniture in our office, which he presented to me. The following Wednesday he sailed with two members of his family. I saw him off, bidding him what proved to be a last farewell. I left the wharf feeling very lonely and miserable. It may be well to remark here that he died a year later in Italy, one more victim of a fast life, while I was spared, but took no warning from his fate. In truth, I was in the Primrose Way, which is ever found a most tormenting and unhappy thoroughfare.

Meeting Irving from time to time, he was most flattering in his attentions, while I was young enough and silly enough to be pleased with his notice. One evening about this time I met him while coming out of Wallack's theater. Shaking hands warmly, he invited me to supper at what was then known as upper Delmonico's. After supper, walking to the St. Denis hotel at Broadway and Eleventh street, we found Detectives Stanley and White. Here wine was ordered, and long after midnight we parted, they first having exacted a promise to dine with them the following night at Delmonico's, at the same time stating that they wished to make me a business proposition.

At 11 I arrived and entered the restaurant, was at once recognized by a waiter, evidently on the lookout, and ushered into a private room up stairs. Only White had arrived, but soon Irving and Stanley came, and supper was ordered. With such gentry as these wine is always in order. Then they became confidential, and the conversation turned to the subject of making money. Very skillfully they extracted the confession that I had none. When excited by the talk and the wine I cried out, "By heaven, I want money!" Stanley grasped my hand and said, "Of course you do; a man's a fool without it." Irving interjected, "Are you game to do us a favor and make $10,000 for yourself?" "But how?" I gasped. "Go to Europe and negotiate some stolen bonds we have, will you?"

For $10,000 to become accessory to a crime!

It was an appalling proposition, and I shrank from it with an aversion I could not conceal any more than he and his confederates could conceal their chagrin over the way I took it and over the fact that their secret had been imparted to another. More wine was ordered, and before we parted I had promised not only secrecy; but, worse still, I had also promised to consider the proposition and give my answer the following night.

"Are you game to do us a favor and make $10,000 for yourself?"

As my evil genius would have it, that very morning I had a visit in my office from the agent of my landlord requesting arrears of rent and from a tradesman whom I was owing demanding immediate payment of an overdue bill.

Pressed for money as I was, the $10,000 seemed a large sum and offered an easy way out of my difficulties. I shall never forget that day nor how its slow minutes dragged during the mental struggle. Time after time I said, "What could I not do with $10,000?" How vast the possibilities before me with that sum at my command! Then, after all, had not the owner of these bonds lost them forever, and why should not I have a share instead of letting those villain detectives keep all? And through all I kept saying to myself: "This of course is only speculation. I will never do this thing."

At last the stars came out, and I started for a long walk alone up Broadway to Fifth avenue and into the park. Since that park was formed few men have ever passed its walks in whose bosoms raged such a tumult as in mine. I was young, in love with pleasure, and poverty seemed a fearful thing. I kept saying, "I cannot do this thing," and then I would add, "How am I to keep up appearances and how am I to pay my debts?" Unhappily I had taken an enemy into the citadel. In the misery of the struggle I drank heavily.

In my excitement I exaggerated my poverty until it seemed impersonated and assumed the guise of an enemy threatening to enslave me. From 8 o'clock to 11 I paced that mall, and then left it to keep my appointment with Irving & Co., with one thought surging through my brain, and that was that I dared not be poor, the result being that before we parted, to their renewed question, "Will you do this for us?" "Of course I will!" I cried, and my feet had slipped a good many steps farther down the Primrose Way to death.

The present generation has become tolerably familiar with defalcations and robberies involving enormous sums. Previous to 1861 they were comparatively unknown, the reason being that the currency of the country was strictly limited. There were absolutely no government bonds of currency, while the few bonds issued by corporations were not usually made payable to bearer and therefore were not negotiable and were of no use to the robber. But in 1861, to meet the expenses of the war, the state banks were taxed out of existence and our present national currency system came into being. In addition to the enormous issue of greenbacks, bonds payable to bearer amounting to hundreds of millions were issued by the general government, by the individual states, counties, towns and cities, all becoming popular investments. The business of the express companies of the United States took a new phase, and for the first time in their history they began to be the carriers of vast sums from city to city. Then it was that those gentlemen who work without the pale of the law discovered new prospects of wealth and realized that even to crack a safe or vault of a private firm would be rewarded by a find of bonds that might amply repay all risks of robbery under police protection, while to execute a successful raid on a car or even an express delivery wagon on the street would mean wealth. To burglarize the vaults of a bank meant, if undetected, anything from opening a magnificent bar or hotel in New York to a steam yacht and winter cruises in the tropics and summer nights on the Mediterranean.

The first coup in this line, which at once became famous, was startling in its ease and magnitude. It was known and still is as "the Lord bond robbery." Lord was a very wealthy man, who had inherited his millions. His office was in Broad street, where he managed his estates. He had invested $1,200,000 in 7-30 bonds, all payable to bearer. For the thief, if he had any knowledge of finance and knew how to negotiate them, such a sum as this in bonds was better than the same amount in gold.

This was really the first of many great bond robberies, and it struck the popular fancy, but it stirred Wall street greatly. Who shall describe the frenzy of excitement that broke out at 300 Mulberry street—police headquarters—when the first vague rumors of a gigantic robbery were fully confirmed and it became known that Hod Ennis and his gang had a million and more of plunder?

All rings and pulls and gangs were smashed, combined and recombined again, while each and all were in an agony of fear lest the booty should be returned to the owner, minus a percentage divided between the gang and the ring, or sold to some clever fence, who would plant the bonds away safely and sell them in Europe from time to time, keeping all for himself and they to have no share. What visions of diamond pins, of eight or twelve carats, all Brazilian stones, of swift, high stepping horses, of the heaven of Harlem lane on Sunday afternoons, with a bottle or two under the vest, haunted the sleep of all the detective force.

What a look of relief and triumph swept over the faces of Irving, Stanley and White when I gave my consent to their proposal to take the stolen bonds to Europe and negotiate them there.

They told me many amusing lies as to how the securities came into their possession and as to who were the rightful owners. The truth was, as I afterward learned, they were a part of the Lord bond robbery.

The next morning, Tuesday, Irving met me near the exchange and with some trepidation drew from an inner pocket an envelope containing the thousand dollar bond. Without waiting to examine it I walked off, saying, "I'll be back in ten minutes." He was evidently alarmed, and, like all rogues, suspicious of every one. He probably had some wild idea that I was laying a trap for him. In his ignorance of money methods he thought it would be a long, perhaps difficult, negotiation to borrow money on the bond, but of course I made short work of it, and Jimmy was more than delighted when within the ten minutes I walked in with ten one hundreds in my hand. A trifle like this made a great impression upon Irving, and from that time on I had his entire confidence. Tuesday evening I said good-by to my mother, merely remarking in explanation of my journey that I had a commission given me to execute in Europe. Leaving her, I went to our rendezvous, near Broadway and Astor place, where I found Irving, who handed me over his "boodle," as he termed it, remarking confidentially that I was to give him on my return his share into his own hands, and, singularly enough, each of the others did precisely the same thing. About 11 o'clock the other two came in, and after some parley White handed over his bonds, and Stanley informed me he would give me his on board before the steamer sailed the next morning. I had already paid my bill and sent my baggage over to Jersey City, so about midnight I set out, they accompanying me as far as the ferry, and there, after shaking hands a half dozen times, we said goodby. Having bought my ticket and engaged my cabin, I went direct to the steamer and went to bed. In the morning Stanley appeared and gave me his bonds. Ten minutes later the hawsers were cast off, and we were steaming down the bay. Two hours later Fire island sank beneath the horizon, and we were alone on the sea.

CHAPTER II.

After a pleasant voyage the Russia arrived, and one May morning I walked into the Northwestern railway station in Liverpool to take the train for London.

Going to the station, I bought my ticket for Frankfort—that old town I was destined to see so much of during the next few years. On my journey I would pass through Cologne, and from there the railway skirts the bank of the Rhine.

I traveled through Belgium and some parts of Germany by daylight, and was, as most Americans are who travel on the continent, shocked to see the employments of women. Soon after leaving Brussels I saw the, to me, novel sight of a number of women shoveling coal, handling the shovel like men. In other places I saw them laboring in the brickyards, digging and wheeling clay, and everywhere they were to be seen working at men's work in the fields.

A traveler in my compartment proved a most entertaining companion. He described himself to me as one who went about pottering over a lot of antiquities and fooling around generally.

But my friend, the pottering old antiquary, gave me something of a surprise. At Chalons all of our fellow travelers in the compartment left us. Two of them were voluble Frenchwomen, and they kept it up with amazing energy for the six hours from Brussels to Chalons. At every unusual swaying of the car there would be a volley of "Mon Dieus!" and ear piercing exclamations, and it was certainly a relief when they left.

Bringing out a box of cigars and my companion producing a flask of wine, we soon became confidential. Presently, to my great amusement, my old antiquary, warmed by the wine, confided to me that he was a detective police officer and chief of the secret service at Antwerp; that he was then working on a famous case and had been shadowing one of the ladies who had journeyed with us from Brussels. Before leaving Brussels he had discovered his quarry was to quit the train, and as he had to go on to Mayence he had turned the business over to a confederate.

I was young, and no doubt he thought me innocent. Certainly he did not withhold his confidence. This is the case he was investigating:

There was a wealthy gentleman of the name of Van Tromp living in Antwerp, a widower, 70 years of age, the father of a grownup family and many times a grandfather. It had been his custom to go to Baden-Baden every summer, spending money freely both in pleasure and in the famous gambling resorts there. The last time he had met a woman, the Countess Winzerode, one of the many adventuresses to be found there, and speedily became infatuated. This Van Tromp was a descendant of old Admiral Van Tromp, who, in the mighty life and death struggle between Holland and Spain, and in the two wars with England, the first when Cromwell ruled, the second when the second Charles was on the throne, held up the fame and glory of Holland. In one case he swept the proud navies of Spain from the seas and carried the Dutch flag around the world. In the other he was only vanquished after stubborn sea fights lasting for days. This Van Tromp was the heir of the fame and the wealth of all the Van Tromps, and both had gone on accumulating for 300 years.

The self styled countess knew all this, and, as the sequel shows, knew her man. She was 40, had been beautiful, was still comely, with good figure, fair haired, but with steel blue eyes. She spoke many languages and had dwelt in every land from Petersburg to Paris. It is needless to tell how they first met or of the intimacy that sprang up between them, but I will merely say in passing that within five days of their first meeting he had given her a magnificent diamond bracelet which had been in his family more than a century. This alarmed his two daughters, who were terrified at the mere suspicion that their father was in earnest and might possibly present them with a stepmother, above all a comparatively young stepmother, and, so far as physique went, a magnificent animal, with promise of a long life, so long that her rights of dower would make a cut in the Van Tromp estates and treasures which might well cause the old admiral to rouse himself from his three century sleep in Dordrecht church and once more walk these glimpses of the moon in protest of the sacrilege.

Then the scandal of a countess adventuress becoming a Van Tromp—head of that family too! They knew of the penchant of the countess and cared nothing for it until, with a feeling akin to horror, they observed at the dress ball one night the countess airing the historic bracelet. It would require a volume to relate the scenes that followed in the Van Tromp domicile on this paralyzing discovery, but prayers, tears and histrionic touches were all met by the stolid reply of Van Tromp, "I please myself."

As a last resort the daughters appealed to the countess, offering all their ready cash and a pension if she would only disappear. But visions of the Van Tromp diamonds and of the Van Tromp bank account were in her head, and she was deaf to every appeal. In fact, she depised these heavy, matter of fact Dutch ladies and rather gloried to think that she would soon be the female head of the Van Tromp house and stepmother to these two highly respectable dames, who would perforce have to live in her shadow. But then of course the countess was a woman, and it is to be feared that even good women love to triumph over others. She of course could have no love for this portly old gentleman of 70. But it is pitiful to think he was madly infatuated. The poor old man, in spite of his unromantic appearance, had warm blood in his veins and plenty of romance in his heart. At last, in spite of gossip and opposition, they were married, and then instead of settling down, as the happy groom had hoped, to a life of wedded bliss in one of his country houses at Dordrecht, Lady Van Tromp insisted on spending her honeymoon in Paris. There they went, and the very day of their arrival the bride resumed a liaison with a beggarly count, who, not being an actual criminal, yet was written black enough in the books of the Paris police and for whom the countess had as warm an admiration as one of her cold, calculating nature was capable of feeling.

Van Tromp speedily found his dream of bliss blown to the winds, but he was not so blind as not to see that his wife not only did not love him, but was false to him as well. Poor old Van Tromp felt he had made his last throw for happiness, and, hoping against hope, dreamed she in time would learn to appreciate his devotion and would love him, and so tried to persuade himself of her truth. The first anniversary of the marriage found them at Baden-Baden, and there the unhappy husband, thinking to give his wife a pleasant surprise, entered her chamber at an unusual hour, bearing a diamond necklace for a present, and found her in a position which could no longer leave any doubt as to her faithlessness. Seizing a chair, he felled her companion, who never stirred again, but the shock was too great for the husband, who himself fell to the floor and instantly expired, the doctors said of heart disease, and I think they were right. This event was only a few weeks old. The will had been read, and it was found that he had literally left everything to "my wife, Elizabeth."

Here my friend, the chief of police and a distant relative of Van Tromp, came to the front, determined quietly on his own account to investigate Lady Van Tromp. He found this last was at least her third venture on the stormy sea of matrimony. He had a fancy that some one of her husbands might still be living and undiscovered. If this could be proved, then her marriage to Van Tromp was no marriage, and the ducats, dollars and diamonds bequeathed by Van Tromp to "my wife, Elizabeth," would instantly melt into air—into very thin air, so far as the countess was concerned, provided, of course, they had not actually passed into her clutches. In fact, they were legally hers, for the will had been admitted to probate. Those of the family objecting could offer no valid opposition, and she had been put in possession, but by a strange neglect on her part left everything intact, save a deposit of 300,000 gulden in the Bank of Amsterdam, which she secured and set out for Naples with a new lover.

The detective—whom I will call Amstel—discovered that she had first been married when only 15 years old to a young Swiss in Geneva, who soon left her and fled to America. He had subsequently returned to Europe, but Amstel was unable to discover his whereabouts or if he was living. He suspected that the Swiss was not only alive, but in communication with the countess, and that she, in fact, might be his legal wife. He had followed the countess from Naples to Paris. There she left her lover and was now on her way to Nuremberg, as Amstel believed, to meet her first husband, but she had arranged to remain a few days with some old friends of hers. Every movement she made there would be watched, while Amstel, going on to Cologne to look up some clews, intended to wait there until informed that she had departed, and when the train arrived at Cologne he proposed to enter it and follow my lady on, hoping to witness a meeting between her and the much hoped for husband. Happily we had arrived in Cologne at this point in the story, and as Amstel was to remain here we had to say goodby, but for the whole 20 minutes of my stay we walked up and down the platform talking eagerly of the case. I had become much interested, so deeply indeed that had I had leisure I certainly should have turned amateur detective and joined Amstel.

The train started, and, promising to write me in New York the outcome of the case, we shook hands warmly and parted. He wrote me twice, and the following year I returned to Europe and met Amstel at Brussels. We had a very delightful time together, during which he told me the sequel of the Van Tromp episode. Instead of one, the countess had two husbands living, but the Van Tromps preferred to buy off the woman at a good round sum rather than have a public scandal.

Amstel interviewed the countess and gave her the choice between arrest and a full release of all claims on the Van Tromp property for the sum of 100,000 gulden. She made a hard fight, but at last gave in gracefully. But my chapter has grown too long already, and I will close it with the remark that I myself met the lady at Wiesbaden in 1871 and became acquainted with the brilliant adventuress. She will appear again in the sequel.

The last face that I saw at the Cologne station was that of Amstel, lit up with smiles as he waved his hand in adieu. Sitting cozily in the corner of the carriage, eager to see all that was to be seen, I found, as all tourists do, much to charm and delight. But my thoughts were on the bonds I had to sell, and I was glad enough when at 5 o'clock our train drew into the depot at Frankfort.

My reader will recall that payment upon all United States bonds payable to bearer, as mine were, could not be stopped, and so far as the innocent holder was concerned he was perfectly secure. But the custom among bankers was, whenever any bonds were lost by theft or fraud, to send out circulars containing the numbers, asking that any parties offering them might be questioned and held. But as American bonds were sold in millions all over the continent, and were passing freely from hand to hand, as a matter of fact little or no attention was paid to such circulars; but, of course, had strangers of disreputable appearance offered bonds in large sums the lists might have been scrutinized and awkward questions asked. Therefore I felt a trifle nervous and determined to run no chance of losing my bonds, at least not all of them. So I resolved to go to Wiesbaden, some 15 miles away, stop at some hotel under a different name, leave the bonds there and take the morning train for Frankfort, conduct my negotiations, and return to Wiesbaden every evening. It was at this time easy to lose one's identity in Wiesbaden, for the town then was, along with Baden-Baden, the Monte Carlo of the continent, and adventurers, men and women, from all over Europe flocked there in thousands to chance their fortune in the gambling halls. Although a little in advance of this portion of my history, I will here relate an adventure of mine there some years after the period of which I am speaking.

I will, however, preface my narrative with a brief account of the history of

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ONLY A WHITE GLOVE

IN THE HANDS OF A HERO IT SAVED A WHOLE GARRISON.

How a United States Trooper Killed Chief Crazy Horse—A Piece of Coolness and Courage More Astonishing Than the Usual Sensational Novel Story.

"It is difficult to believe any thrilling story of wild western life after reading the lurid accounts of bravery and coolness in face of danger, especially when dealing with Indians, that are served to the sensational loving public in dime novels," said an army officer. "One is led to look upon western adventure as mere fiction, and the dangers that beset the early settler as myths, the fancies of powerful imaginations attuned to the public taste, yet I can say that I have seen deeds of heroism quite as astonishing as anything of which I have ever read, even if the hero did not slay from 10 to 20 savages single handed.

"There is one incident which occurred in the post at which I was stationed nearly 20 years ago for which I have never seen credit given to a most courageous fellow, who, single handed, by his acuteness, saved a whole garrison from massacre, and his only weapon, or rather instrument, was a white glove. It happened in this way: We were located in Camp Sheridan, right in the midst of hostile Cheyennes, who had been giving the government no end of trouble by their fearless depredations. Crazy Horse was their most obstreperous chief, and after many vain attempts to persuade him to surrender by force of arms we learned that the chief was willing to receive officers to arrange the terms of surrender. As it was, we would have long before fallen prey to the merciless devils who were about us on all sides had it not been that at that time the Sioux were in hostile relations to the Cheyennes, and in working out their spite they guarded us as if we were of their own tribe.

"A detail was sent to confer with Crazy Horse and resulted in bringing him to the agency, willing to surrender. It was necessary to take him to the main post, Fort Robison, to arrange more fully the conditions, so while awaiting a convenient time to conduct him to the commander old Crazy Horse was placed in the guardhouse, according to custom. Although his friends had practically free access to him then, they could not understand the meaning of his imprisonment and were constantly suspicious of treachery. After awhile they began to bring little files and saws for the chief to use to gain his freedom. One day a fellow named Bole was assigned the duty of guarding the prisoner, and as he walked to and fro he was surprised to find that Crazy Horse had sawed through the bars and was in a fair way to join his comrades on the outside. Quick action was necessary, for there were several Cheyennes in the guardhouse, but luckily they were not looking in the direction of the cell at the time. Bole was equal to the emergency. Like a flash, his gun was thrust through the bars, and his bayonet was run clean through Crazy Horse's body. He fell back with a groan in such a natural position that a person would not have noticed him particularly. Bole was quick to apprehend the danger in which his act had placed him. If it were known he had slain the favorite chief of the Cheyennes, it would not only mean sure death to him, but it would provoke a general massacre in the garrison. So, without a moment's delay, he pulled off his white glove and with a rapid motion wiped every trace of blood from the bayonet. Then, quickly digging a hole in the earth floor, he buried the blood stained glove, and in a moment he had taken another glove from his pocket, had it on his hand and was doing his guard duty as if nothing had happened.

"How he happened to have that extra glove in his pocket I cannot tell. It was most unusual, as any army man knows. This was done so quickly that the Cheyennes who were in the guardhouse at the time never noticed what had happened. Crazy Horse lay for some little while, his lifeblood ebbing away, before his friends discovered anything had happened, but finally they knew something was wrong, and they rushed in to their chief. His life was too far gone to allow him to tell how he came by his death. He died without giving the slightest clew. At first his braves thought he had committed suicide, but then their naturally suspicious natures began to suspect treachery, and as Bole was the only man near him they fastened the crime upon the guardsman.

"Imagine Bole's feelings when they accused him. Discovery meant sure death, but Bole braved the storm and stood unmoved by their angry accusations and bloodthirsty threats. Finally the captain had to accede to their demands and permit the braves to search Bole for blood stains. I remember they stripped the poor fellow and examined him from head to foot. Then all his garments were scrutinized as well as his weapons, but not the stain of a drop of blood could be found. The white glove had done its work well. Having no other explanation, the Indians decided their chief had killed himself. Crazy Horse was buried by his warriors with great honors, and the grave on the bluff, inclosed by three fences, over which were placed the navy blue blankets which the post commander had thought advisable to give toward the proper burial of the dead chief, was the pride of all the Cheyennes a long time. Thus ended Crazy Horse, and this is how a simple white glove in the hands of the hero saved a whole garrison. When a man is armed with courage and coolness, his weapons need not be sharp."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Odd Properties of Nitrobenzene.

At a chemical factory at Mulhouse, in Alsace, an accident occurred which would be too grewsome to relate had it not some scientific interest. An explosion of nitrobenzene took place in a building in which a workman was known to have been. A fire ensued, and when it had been got under it was found that three feet of boiling liquid was on the floor of the building. When it had cooled, a search was made for the man's remains, but no trace whatever was found of them. It was then thought he might, after all, have left the place before the explosion. To put the matter to the test carcasses of animals were put into the liquid, and it was found they disappeared in about two hours. Twenty-four hours had elapsed between the explosion and the first search.—London News.

Valued Relics.

There once stood in the stately hall of the Earl of Roden a strongbox, on which were painted the words, "To be saved first in case of fire." After the earl's death it was opened, in expectation of finding some rich treasure, but nothing was found save the toys of an only and departed child, whose memory by these simple relics he fondly sought to cherish.—London Letter

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Practical Examples of the Advantage of Having Many Things to Sell.

The tendency in farming for a number of years has been toward specialties rather than a diversity of crops of farm products. If the farmer lived in a grain growing section, every effort was made to produce more and more grain. If, on the other hand, dairying was followed, no stone was left unturned to keep more cows. Whatever may have been the wisdom of this policy in the past, it is a question worthy of our careful consideration at present whether or not we should further continue it. With a view to illustrating the advantage of having a little of everything to sell instead of depending solely on one thing a correspondent of Country Gentleman gives a practical example of what he once saw done. He writes:

A farmer of my early acquaintance kept a herd of cows, and as the custom was in those days made most of his butter in the summer, which he held till November and sold for whatever price it brought. During the summer months, whenever he went to town to do any trading, he did not go and run a bill at the stores, to be settled "when the butter was sold," but always took something from the farm. In the spring, during housecleaning time, he would have aboard a number of bundles of straw for filling beds. Selling these for this purpose, his straw brought four or five times as much as it would sell for by the ton. A well cared for flock of poultry furnished eggs in exchange for the family groceries. A few early vegetables or fruits were always selected in their season. A few cords of wood were prepared in winter, neatly piled, and when he was going (never on purpose), he took a load to pay his blacksmith's bill. By this means he had his butter money to depend upon to pay on his debt in the fall.

I was greatly interested in the methods employed by the German families who occupy a great share of the dairy farms in the vicinity of Elgin, Ills. These tenants pay more rent for the bare farm than one will rent for in New York state with a full line of stock and tools. I said to a German farmer whom I met, "You all seem to prosper here; will you inform me how you do it?"

"Well, we milk 40 cows, and there are myself and wife and eight children. The women and children tend the plat of cucumbers and pick them. We men take care of the cows and farm crops. We put in two or three acres of cucumbers, and they are sold at the canning factories, and wife and children get enough from them to pay all our living expenses, so we have all the profits from our milk to pay rent and lay by to buy a farm in a few years."

We cannot raise cucumbers on such an extensive scale, but one who has not tried it will be surprised at the income from 25 hills of cucumbers well cared for and kept closely picked. Ten dollars' worth of cabbage can be grown on a very small space. I have heard a friend tell of his little girls picking and selling over $40 worth of strawberries on a very small space. If I remember correctly, the plat was one rod wide and five rods long. Apples may be fed to cows in the fall with great profit. I consider sweet apples, say of the "pound sweet" variety, nearly as valuable as potatoes for either milk cows or for fattening any kind of stock. I believe if every farmer had enough of this variety of apples to feed his cows a peck apiece every day they would prove more valuable than grain in keeping up the milk flow. Of course apples can be so fed as to become an injury. In connection with dairying the potato crop is one of great importance. There are few years in which at some time between digging and planting time potatoes will not bring 50 cents. At this price they are a paying crop, and are worth this to feed cows in winter. I know this will astonish many, but, as in other things, there is a right way and a wrong way of doing it. Suppose cows are receiving an average of ten pounds of grain a day, if two days each week ten pounds of cut potatoes are substituted for the usual grain feed there will be no decrease in quantity of milk or butter; in fact, cows will keep in better thrift for this semiweekly change of diet.

In choosing what we will sell from the farm thought should be given to the amount of fertility we are removing from the farm. A very small piece of ground will furnish $10 worth of cucumbers, and the fertility removed will be simply nothing compared with that contained in a ton of hay, which will only sell for $10.

Protecting Farm Machinery.

A Vermont farmer tells in The New England Homestead how he protects his farm implements with straw. He says:

I found my hay loader much in the way in the barn, and as I don't like to take machines apart to store them, I took it to the orchard, raised it from the ground, braced it so that none of the parts would be strained, and completely covered it with a pile of straw. This prevented any injury from the weather, and it was a very cheap way of sheltering the loader. It took less time to cover it with a small straw stack than to take it apart. Binders and other implements might be treated in the same way.

An Item In Irrigation.

It is claimed by some that water should not come in direct contact with the base of the tree. E. S. Richman of the Utah station, is not certain, however, that water will damage the base of the trees, but direct contact can be avoided by throwing dirt around the bases of the trees. Many orange groves are irrigated in California without any protection for the trees, and there appears to be no injury resulting from the practice.

PARASITICAL CODFISH.

Points of Interest Concerning a Valuable Article of Food.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—"Who'll buy caller herrin?" Aye, and "Who'll buy cruddy cod?" two famous cries of the venders of the eastern and western Scottish seaports. Of the "herrin" I shall have nothing to say in this article save that it is a "bonny fish and wholesome farin." I wish to deal only with the "cruddy" (curdy) cod. And perhaps it is well to premise by explaining what a curdy cod, or a curdy fish of any kind, for that matter, means.

A curdy fish is, de facto, a fresh fish. But the curd is not perceptible unless the fish is boiled or plumped into boiling water before or immediately after its death. The boiling coagulates the blood, and between the layers of flesh we find a white curdlike substance—the blood—which has given rise to the name of curdy fish, or, as the Scotch and Irish fisherwomen have it, cruddy. Of one thing housekeepers may feel sure, and that is, if any fish they purchase shows signs of this curdy formation between the layers after boiling, they have a fresh, newly killed fish, whereas if the layers of flesh lie close together without any sign of curdiness they have purchased a fish that is either in bad condition or has been long dead.

These are very important points for the housewife as well as for the consumer of the fish, but I wish to deal more definitely with another phase in the culinary life of the dead codfish. It is a matter which has been grievously overlooked, both by the managers of the boards of health and those responsible for the dissemination of knowledge concerning food fishes. Very often a cook or housewife purchases a codfish and proceeds to clean it. There is between the layers of flesh—chiefly around the region of the belly—numerous threadlike white "worms," and it is immediately condemned as unsound. Sometimes the cook does not notice these curious white "flesh worms," and the fish is sent to table, only to irritate paterfamilias by his wonderful discovery that the lady of the house or her cook "has been swindled into buying bad fish." The "worms" are forthwith inspected by the family, and the unoffending codfish is voted bad.

In these days of hypersensitiveness about hygiene and food it is perhaps pardonable to excuse people for blindly accepting old notions as to what is bad or good, especially where those ideas concern what goes into one's stomach. But a little lesson upon the "worm" in that most useful of fishes, the cod, will not be inapropos, now as we are approaching the best season of the year for this generous product of the ocean.

This "worm" is really a parasite. There are parasites in every fish, from the king salmon to the despised dogfish. But none of these parasites is dangerous to health, if the fish is properly cooked. As a rule, the parasite confines his habitat to the intestines of the fish, but sometimes he assumes a roving trait, and then he makes his way through the intestinal wall and enters the flesh, where he grows quickly and alarms the housewife when she is preparing the fish for the table.

Of course there are almost endless varieties of parasites. Some of them infest the mouths of the fishes only and are most useful companions, inasmuch as they devour the food that would be injurious to their hosts and thus insure that the fish shall receive only wholesome food. Others incrust themselves upon the skin or head of the fish and make it look as if the animal was covered with warts, while still others, and this is the most general class, live in the alimentary canal and other intestines.

The latter class of parasites is the one that is responsible for the "wormy" condition that is observable in the codfish, and it will be acceptable news to all lovers of this fish that it in no way takes from or deteriorates the quality of the flesh. As a matter of fact, the act of cooking at once destroys the life of this parasite, and as it had its being and lived entirely upon the fish it has become a part of it and is or should be quite as acceptable an article of food, as a component part of the cod, as the nonparasitical fish.

The manner in which parasites are received by fishes has given food for deep scientific study, and ichthyologists have spent years of careful research with interestingly valuable results. It has been found that primarily the parasite has not his origin in the fish itself. All intestinal parasites are received into the intestines in a larval condition when the fish in feeding, and having affixed themselves to the intestines thrive and multiply increasingly. A good many of the most dangerous of these parasites are created in the intestines of sea birds, especially the pelican, where they are formed in the shape of tapeworm eggs. These eggs drop upon the waters and are devoured by the fishes, with a result that dangerous boring parasites are developed, often destroying the fish. Then, as if to perpetuate the scourge, the pelican eats the fish, and the parasite, in the intestines of the bird, grows to be a tapeworm again.

But the codfish parasite to which I refer is one of this class. It is taken in the ordinary food of the fish; it is not dangerous to health; it in no way interferes with its quality, and consumers of codfish can rely that if they purchase fresh fish the "worm" will not injure its food value.

ROB F. WALSH.

No More Sugar Loaf Hats.

In my innocence I had hoped that the peninsula world would abound in Welsh women wearing their ancestral sugar loaf hats. No such thing. Even the most old fashioned of crones here would have elevated her nose at the idea. At the millinery shop at Aberdaron there was none such on view, though at my request they searched a loft to which the dregs of the market long, long ago had been ignominiously consigned, and thence they brought two mournful time stained hats a foot and a half high. The people of the house laughed at the things much as you or I might ridicule a Cromwellian leathern jacket. The words "Paris duke" inscribed within seemed fully to entitle the hats to all the scoffs they excited.—Cornhill Magazine.

He Recognized Him.

"You see that nobbily dressed man sitting across the aisle?" said a regular rider on the Oyster Bay branch to the writer on Thursday afternoon. The newspaper man admitted that he did. "Bet you $4 to a gingersnap that he's a New Yorker. How do I know? Why, don't you notice what an air of I own the earth there is about him? Notice how he is taking up two whole seats with his own anatomy and his baggage. See how he has turned over and how he has soiled the cushions with his feet? Well, that's how I know. He's a New Yorker, sure." And when the nobbily dressed man got up to get out at the Locust Valley station this legend was visible on one of his traveling bags: "W. J. S., New York."—Brooklyn Times.

WAS IT A MIRACLE?

COLONEL H. H. HADLEY SAYS THIS CAME WITH HIS CONVERSION.

It Was Not Only a Spiritual but a Physical Miracle—How a Phenomenal Drinker and an Inveterate Smoker Was Converted—His Good Work.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—On the evening of July 28, 1886, a man trembling on the verge of delirium tremens went into a prayer meeting at the old Jerry McAuley mission at 316 Water street, New York. It was in one of the worst neighborhoods in the city, but the man was Colonel Henry H. Hadley, a brilliant lawyer who had practiced in the supreme court of the United States, and who even then stood high at the bar, though his drinking habits had injured him grievously.

He had tried in various ways to conquer those habits. He was the organizer of the Business Men's Moderation society, which established the first free ice water stand in the city. He had "sworn off" and "taken the pledge" several times, but still he drank and drank furiously. In his last bout he had taken 53 drinks, the last six of them being brandy cocktails, and he was suffering from this when he entered the mission.

Today he is the most prominent, probably the most successful, man in the home missionary field. Since he entered the prayer meeting that night he has not taken a drink.

"My conversion," he declares positively, "was literally a miracle, not only spiritual, but physical. I believe the age of miracles is not past. Physical natural laws are often suspended or reversed by the will of God at the present day. I have known of many cases like my own, and the doctors tell me that a stomach in such a condition as mine was in must necessarily crave liquor. I do not dispute that, but I know that craving left me the instant I resolved to give myself to Jesus. And I have never felt it for a moment since."

Of his physical regeneration there is nothing more to be said. It is certain that he was a phenomenal drinker and that he drinks no more. He was an inveterate smoker, but has given up tobacco. He declares that no credit is due to him for leaving off, since no man is to be praised for not doing what he does not want to do. But the change morally is equally astonishing—he declares that he has never "thought an oath" since his conversion—and his walk since then, in the field he has chosen, is well worthy of an extended

COLONEL AND MRS. HENRY H. HADLEY.

notice. It is not as a laudation of Hadley that I write, but simply to show what marvelous results may follow intelligent, well directed efforts.

Colonel Hadley believes, as so many others believe, that the drinking habit is the origin of the greater part of the evil in the world, and he directs his main efforts at that.

"We do not, though," he says, "appeal to a man's physical or to his mental nature, as the physicians do who try to cure drunkards. Neither do we try to overcome his social or emotional tendencies. All these may be changed or cured temporarily, and a relapse may follow. We believe Jesus is the only physician who can cure, and God is the only one who can pardon the old sin, and when once the grace of God supplants and removes the craving for liquor the man is safe."

It is not only his own personal experience which makes him radical on this question. He says that 44 men from his neighborhood in Perry county, O., enlisted in the army in 1861, and all contracted the drinking habit. "Thirty-nine of these are in drunkards' graves," he declares, "and one is in a madhouse because of liquor. My brother and I and two others were saved from the same fate only by being converted."

In May, 1887, he was asked to become the superintendent of a mission in Avenue A, but he hesitated some time before accepting the offer. The salary was only $50 a month, and he had a wife and six children whom he was supporting comfortably by his earnings. Some of his most devout friends were strenuous in advising him not to accept, saying that his first duty was to his family. His wife, however, encouraged him, and he himself felt drawn to the work and finally went into it.

There had been missions before, but none like his. From the first he compelled order. "It had to be quiet or a fight," he said the other day, "and as far as I was concerned I didn't care which. If a man was unruly, I put him out. If he resisted, I kicked him out. If he made more trouble, I had him arrested. Once I had 24 of them up on the island, and I used to go and talk to them up there where they could not get away."

Then he started what he called the "Win One" movement. Each man or woman who professed conversion was admonished to select some one person and devote exclusive effort to the task of bringing that one to Jesus. It was not long before that series was started and was multiplying in geometrical progression, so that no man knows what the extent of it has been in eight years.

Then he began starting other missions here and there in different cities and states as opportunity offered, and in the eight years he has established nearly 40 headquarters for what he terms the Rescue Mission work. Of these 32 are in active operation still, and at the various meetings that have been held more than 16,000 drunkards have professed to have been saved by conversion. Of these it is certain that many have fallen away, and probably not all were sincere in their professions in the first place, but that many hundreds, if not thousands, have been rescued from a terrible fate seems to be a fact beyond doubt.

His work in the Avenue A mission soon attracted the attention of others who were interested, and it was not many months before he was asked to work for St. Bartholomew's church. This is one of the wealthiest congregations in New York and is under the pastoral care of Dr. David H. Greer, the rector, who has four assistant ministers and three lay readers, of whom Colonel Hadley is now one. The church has always been noted for its mission work and its charities, and since Colonel Hadley joined its working force these have been enormously increased. It would not be correct to say that he was entitled to all the credit for this, but there is no question that he has been an important factor. He is at the head of the St. Bartholomew Rescue mission and is the chief worker in the great Parish House, which was built by Cornelius Vanderbilt and presented to the church for the advancement of just that kind of effort in which Colonel Hadley is the acknowledged leader.

So much accomplished in eight years may fairly be called success, but Colonel Hadley declares that his life work is to be devoted to even a greater work in the same line. As he sketches it, it seems almost Utopian, but he has been encouraged and backed by wealthy people in so many undertakings that it seems reasonable to expect that he will raise the money for this. In that case the results are likely to be phenomenal.

It is nothing less than building an enormous house in the city where 1,000 men can be cared for and kept constantly employed at work that will make them self supporting for a month. Their homes, their workshops and their meeting rooms for amusement and for religious services are all to be on the premises, so that for a month or so after they first renounce liquor they may be saved from temptation as far as possible.

He wants more than $100,000 to do this with, but it is likely that he will get it.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

CORN HIS HOBBY.

The Father of Glucose and His Latest Enterprise.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—High up in the Masonic temple, Chicago's loftiest building, yesterday I met Dr. Joseph Firmenich, president of the Firmenich Manufacturing company, and a many times millionaire. He has been called the "Father of Glucose." A large, heavily built man, he has a remarkable face. It reminds one of the features of Seneca. There are the same eager eyes, with an expression of interest which is more like pain, the bushy brows and the straight aquiline nose. His beard, too, which is of a brownish gray hue and cropped close, emphasizes his likeness to the Roman philosopher.

Thirty years ago the doctor started to make glucose and grape sugar in Buffalo. He was the first manufacturer so to do in this country, but glucose had been made in Germany for 20 years previous to that time. His factory in Buffalo had a capacity of 50 bushels of corn a day. People said he was going into the thing too deeply. Last year, however, his factories turned out full three-fifths of the entire American production. Dr. Firmenich is a chemist of distinction. He said to me: "Within a week I have discovered that two very important commodities can be made from corn. These are, in addition to glucose, grape sugar, starch and cornstarch, which are all corn products. I have disposed of my manufactory at Marshalltown, Ia., which was one of the biggest in the corn country. We are going to erect either in Chicago or some town west of here the most stupendous plant which the west has ever seen, with the largest capacity in the world. I believe there are many other staple articles which can be made from corn. I purpose experimenting until I have discovered them all."

Until recently Dr. Firmenich was a heavy stockholder in the American Glucose company, one of the wealthiest trusts in existence. He owns a mammoth plant at Peoria, Ills., at present, which the trust has in vain tried to buy. More and more glucose is used every year. The consumption is something enormous. Just where the demand will cease it is hard to say, but the doctor proposes to manufacture glucose just as long as the great American public will use it. He makes tests and experiments every day. As he sat in his office surrounded by bottles, cans, cylinders, measuring glasses, etc., Dr. Firmenich looked no older than when, 20 years ago, he used to be a director in all the German savings banks of Buffalo and was hand in glove with Millard Fillmore.

ADD. VANCE.

A Siamese Theater.

Within 50 yards from the house we found a large wooden platform, covered by a roof of atap—leaves of a palm and similar to those of the cocoanut tree—and resting at about four feet distance above the ground upon strong piles that had been driven into the soft soil of the plantation which encircled the residence. One-third of the platform was partitioned off as a "greenroom," and the remaining space had been left for the orchestra, who occupied one side, for the seats of distinguished visitors on the other side and for the performance of the play in the center. The musical instruments consisted of drums, flutes and wooden staves. The last named contributed very much to the din, if not to the harmony, of the evening's entertainment when they were struck either against each other or upon the platform.

Two members of the band held books of the play, which they consulted from time to time, and when required they assumed the duties of prompter. At certain intervals the music ceased, when the prompters—a middle aged man, probably the proprietor of the "show," and a very pretty young woman—laid aside their musical instruments and delivered harangues in a shrill monotonous key. These harangues, I was given to understand, were necessary and were always looked for by the audience with much eagerness, as through them alone were divulged many points of the plot which the author had purposely or unavoidably excluded from the speeches and play of the actors.

Heard at Last.

Father O'Halloran had a telephone put into the parsonage in connection with the church and the parochial school, says the Boston Transcript. Patrick McFee, his reverence's handy man, was instructed in the useful the instrument, and it was only the next day when Pat, dusting out the church, heard the ringing of the telephone bell.

Taking down the receiver, Patrick was pleased to hear Father O'Halloran's familiar voice asking him something or other about his work. In essaying to answer, he remembered that his reverence was a longway off, and therefore he shouted into the transmitter at the top of his voice.

"I don't understand you, Patrick," said the telephone.

Pat tried again, with no better success. On his third trial, he came near splitting the telephone, but again came Father O'Halloran's voice, "I can't hear what you're saying, Patrick."

Pat had by this time lost something of his patience, and as he stood gathering breath for a fourth blast, he couldn't refrain from soliloquizing in a low tone, "Ah, may the divil fly away wid the ould fool!" But Pat dropped the telephone like a hot potato and fell to his knees in dismay when he heard Father O'Halloran's voice once again:

"Now I hear you perfectly, Patrick."

NOVEL RAILROADING.

Long Island's Monopoly Likely to Be Broken.

[Special Correspondence.]

BROOKLYN, Oct. 28.—Wide awake Long Islanders have been watching with interested curiosity for two years past for the outcome of a proposed new departure in railroading which promises to be of enormous value to the island within a few months and to contribute in no mean measure to the prosperity of New York city as well by developing its most valuable suburb.

For Long Island, though it is more than 100 miles long and almost 25 in width, is, in the nature of things, a suburb of Brooklyn, and everybody knows what Brooklyn is. "The center of the island," as some witty Irishman said, "is at the extreme end of it and is important principally because it is near somewhere else." Because of this peculiarity and because the entire business of the island did not seem to be big enough to support two rival railroad companies the monopoly of the Long Island Railroad company has been unattacked for at least a quarter of a century, and without discussing the merits of the case it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that the company is not popular on the island. All talk of competition, however, and there has been a-plenty, has been stifled by the hopelessness of the situation.

Now, however, a rival company is fairly in the field, and the work of actual construction has been settled to its minutest detail, and contracts have been awarded for the building of the first section of the road. The new corporation is called the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Railroad company. The section first to be built is from Brooklyn to Far Rockaway. The plan of construction is one that would be regarded with suspicion if an experimental road two miles in length had not been in successful operation for two years.

This plan can best be described in a few words as a combination of the elevated railroad system, electricity or the trolley system and the safety bicycle. A glance at the accompanying cut will show its principal features, and a few lines will make them easy to understand.

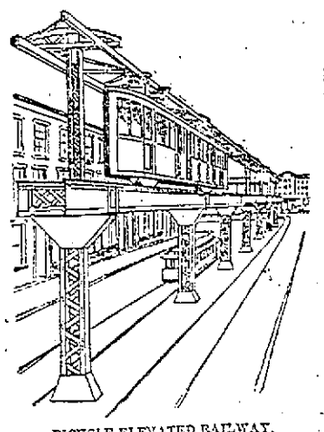
One element of safety will be the avoidance of grade crossings. The elevated structure makes it impossible for cattle or people to get on the track. This is an advantage Long Island people have learned to appreciate, as accidents have always been frequent at the crossings, more than 800 in number of the existing railroad.

The second advantage claimed is the economy and speed of the overhead wire system. By running trolley cars above the ground all the objections urged against trolley roads on the surface are avoided and all their advantages are retained. As is well known, the speed of the electric car is only limited by the manner of its construction and the exigencies of its operation, and the K., Q. and S. company claim that with their system they can drive their cars 100 miles an hour if desirable.

The third step accounted progressive by the company is the adoption of the single rail on which the cars travel. Each car running on two wheels, fore and aft, exemplifies the principle of the safety bicycle, and as a precaution a guide rail overhead keeps the car in exact alignment, so that there is no running off the track to be feared. Neither can the track spread.

This last feature, while it will seem new to many readers, is not really new. For many years the patent office at Washington has been receiving applications for patents on this idea, and numerous patents have issued. The company first adopted the system patented by Eben M. Boynton, but modified and improved it very materially after experimenting, until it seems to be all that is claimed for it. Whether the speed claimed will be actually attained in service can only be told after public service begins, but in other respects the company seem to have demonstrated all they claim. In a prospectus about to be issued they say:

"We simply take the bicycle, which is not very mysterious, and enlarge it so that instead of carrying one person it carries 40 to 70. We then place upon the wheels of this bicycle our electric motor. In the advanced although yet imperfect stage of electricity electric motors are no longer considered new. We place this bicycle within the embrace of a structure so built that it will hold it, and so hold it that no matter what happens its occupants can in no wise be injured, and then, by applying the electricity just as the trolley cars do,



BICYCLE ELEVATED RAILWAY.

we drive our light machine at a speed and with safety elsewhere unknown in the world today. The whole thing is simplicity itself."

Simple as it is, railroad men, especially those of the L. I. R. R. company, are watching developments with the keenest interest, for the new form of construction, if it shall serve the traveling public as well as it is expected to, will reduce the expense of building and operating railroads most marvelously.

A considerable number of men of prominence in business, all of whom are identified with Long Island interests, are among the directors, and the comparatively small amount of stock and bonds to be issued is being rapidly subscribed for in small lots among the people of the island. It is expected that the development of the first section will be rapid enough and profitable enough to make the extension of the road easy.

Whether it will be followed by the construction of similar roads in other portions of the country cannot easily be foretold, for railroad business on Long Island is peculiar in many respects. Its freight carriage is comparatively small, and the great majority of the passengers go to and from one end of the road. These conditions are naturally favorable to the new venture, but whether they will be essential to its success is a question for experts, not for laymen.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

His Guess.

Conductor—Did I get your fare?

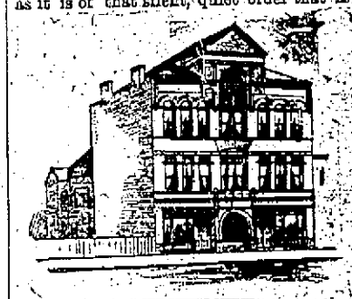
Passenger—I guess so. I didn't see you ring it up for the company.—Exchange.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

Three Stories and Basement, Built of Brick—Costs About $30,000 to Erect.

[Copyright, 1895, by George Palliser, Architect, 32 Park place, New York.]

The Y. M. C. A. associations have done much to help many who could not help themselves, and the good they have done in every large town or city where there is one located can never be measured or known, as it is of that silent, quiet order that is



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

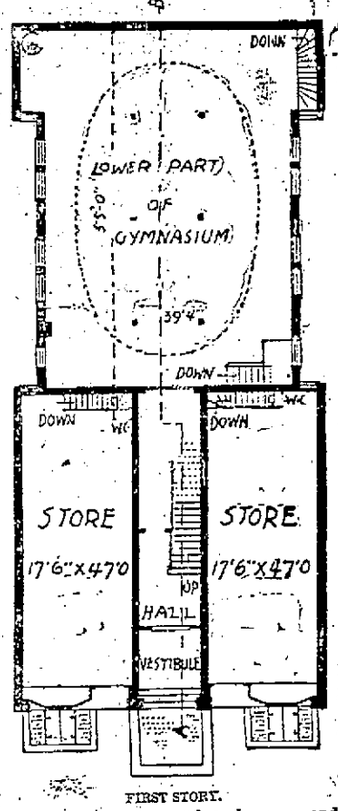
working all the time and that never boasts or brags about the help it extends. Every town of more than over 5,000 people ought to have an institution of this kind if there be none. It shows a lack of interest on the part of the inhabitants that bodes no good for the general welfare.

Plan.—A Young Men's Christian association building; 50 feet front and 100 feet deep.

Height of Stories.—Basement, 9 feet 6 inches; first floor, 12 feet; second floor, 13 feet; third floor hall, 24 feet.

Cellar walls stone; other parts brick, the front being of pressed brick, with stone trimmings.

The basement contains two bowling alleys, dressing rooms, lockers, plunge bath,



FIRST STORY.

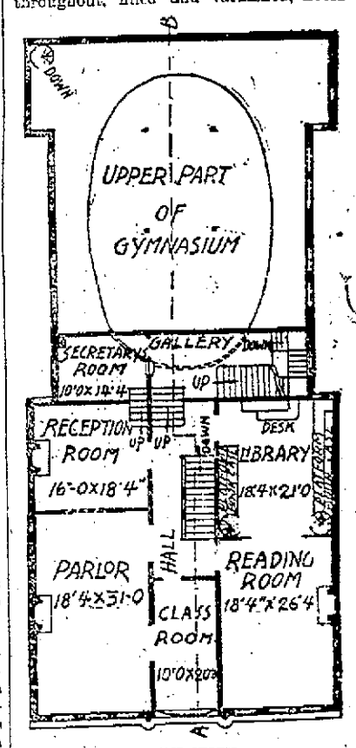
toilet rooms, boiler and coal rooms, and cellars for use of the two stores.

First Floor.—The two stores provided are generous, desirable business premises, renting for near enough to pay the interest on the whole investment. The main entrance and hall are nicely situated and convenient and accessible to all parts of the building. The rear is devoted to the main gymnasium and gives a very desirable room, with a suspended running track over and leaving center open to roof.

Second Floor.—Contains the general working rooms of the association, the arrangement being such that the secretary can control from his office every part.

Third Floor.—Contains a large hall, suitable for concerts or lectures and is an indispensable feature of the building.

Interior work well finished in pine throughout, filled and varnished; floors



SECOND STORY.

all lined, deadened, and of yellow pine, and all plumbing, gas piping, sewer and water connections to street mains.

Cost about $30,000, finished as above.

Full working plans and specifications furnished for 2 per cent on cost named by applying to George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.

The Model Community.

It is one of the primary principles of political economy that the happiness and prosperity of a country are gauged by the general thrift of the inhabitants, and not by the abundance of the few. That would be the model community in which each head of the family owned, in the derisive words of the British statesman, "an acre and a cow," even if not a single individual had much greater possession than that.—New York Times.